



ONTARIO
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON
CONFEDERATION



BACKGROUND PAPERS & REPORTS

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ONTARIO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CONFEDERATION

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VOLUME III



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Volume III

BRIEF NOTES ON THE PAPERS

- P. PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN
FEDERAL SYSTEM - A SUMMARY,
prepared by the Federal-Provincial Affairs Secretariat,
Office of the Chief Economist, December, 1966.

This summary lists a wide variety of suggestions that have been made for changes in the Canadian federal system, ranging from minor adjustments to wholesale revisions.

- Q. FRANCO-ONTARIAN POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN AND BY
MOTHER TONGUE FOR EACH COUNTY OF THE PROVINCE - A TABLE,
prepared by the Federal-Provincial Affairs Secretariat,
Office of the Chief Economist, February, 1967.

This table has been prepared from D.B.S. statistics of the 1961 census. It contains data on the Franco-Ontarian population by ethnic origin and by mother tongue for each county and district of the province. The data also expresses the Franco-Ontarian population as a percentage of a county's total population. In addition, the figures and percentages are provided for the municipal sub-divisions of the counties and districts.

This data has been most useful to the members of the Committee in their discussions of possible bilingual districts in Ontario.

- R. AN ANALYSIS OF BRIEFS SUBMITTED TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION
 ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM FROM THE POINT OF
 THEIR RELEVANCE TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
 by Elizabeth Way, Spring, 1965.

Miss Way is a Bachelor of Arts graduate of Queen's University and prepared this paper under the direction of Professor John Meisel.

This report is an analysis of certain briefs presented to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. It is divided into three parts which respectively analyze those briefs originating in Ontario, those originating in Quebec and some comments on those recommendations that could be implemented relatively easily and quickly.

The following two charts attempt to summarize the findings contained in Miss Way's analysis of briefs submitted to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (R.).

- S. THE SUBSTANCE OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FIELD OF
 EDUCATION TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND
 BICULTURALISM AS THEY PERTAIN TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO - A CHART,
 prepared by the Federal-Provincial Affairs Secretariat,
 Office of the Chief Economist, June, 1966.
- T. THE SUBSTANCE OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN OTHER FIELDS
 TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM
 AS THEY PERTAIN TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO - A CHART,
 prepared by the Federal-Provincial Affairs Secretariat,
 Office of the Chief Economist, June, 1966.

VOLUME III

Proposals for Changes in the
Canadian Federal System

- A Summary -

Federal-Provincial Affairs Secretariat
Office of the Chief Economist

December, 1966.

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This summary of proposals for changes in the Canadian federal system has been taken from the following books and articles:

M. Faribault and R. Fowler

TEN TO ONE: THE CONFEDERATION WAGER

Peter O'Hearn

PEACE, ORDER AND GOOD GOVERNMENT:
A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CANADA

Saint Jean-Baptiste Society

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CANADA
(COMMENTATOR, September, 1964)

Jacques-Yvan Morin

A NEW CONSTITUTIONAL EQUILIBRIUM
FOR CANADA (P. Crepeau and C.B.
Macpherson, THE FUTURE OF CANADIAN
FEDERALISM)

STATEMENT OF THE PARTI SOCIALISTE DU QUEBEC,
January, 1963 (M. Oliver and F. Scott,
QUEBEC STATES HER CASE)

A BRIEF SUBMITTED TO THE QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION
BY THE CONFEDERATION OF NATIONAL TRADE UNIONS,
THE QUEBEC FEDERATION OF LABOUR, AND THE
CATHOLIC FARMERS' UNION, September, 1966

DECLARATION BY THE CANADA COMMITTEE OF FRENCH-
AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADIANS

J.R. Mallory

THE FIVE FACES OF FEDERALISM (P. Crepeau
and C.B. Macpherson, THE FUTURE OF
CANADIAN FEDERALISM)

W.L. Morton

NEEDED CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION
(G. Hawkins, CONCEPTS OF FEDERALISM)

D. Kwavnick

THE ROOTS OF FRENCH-CANADIAN DISSENT
(CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE, November, 1965).

M. Faribault and R. Fowler

Ten To One: The Confederation Wager

Distribution of Powers

- 1) The distribution of powers in this scheme follows the principle of watertight compartments and an attempt is made to define them very specifically.
- 2) Those powers to be changed from federal to provincial jurisdiction are: inland fisheries; marriage and divorce; savings banks; Indians and Eskimos (this is to be a concurrent power with provincial paramountcy). The provinces are to have the power to conclude international treaties dealing with matters under their jurisdiction.
- 3) Certain federal powers are to be clarified and others are to be added. These include: commercial policy - regulation of international or interprovincial combines, monopolies, mergers or unfair business practices; communication - post office, telephone, telegraph, radio, television; control of drugs and poisons; meteorological services; preventive detention; imposition of penalties for infractions of federal law.
- 4) Provincial powers are to include those transferred from the federal level ((2) above) and those already in the B.N.A. Act extended or clarified. There are to be no residual

powers. New areas must be decided by constitutional amendment.

- 5) Provisions dealing with the incorporation of companies: interprovincial or international railways, canals, ferries, or airlines, and commercial banks are to be incorporated by the federal government. All other companies are to be incorporated by the provincial government.
- 6) The following powers are to be concurrent: agriculture; social welfare; epidemics; unemployment; foreign aid; scientific research; art and culture; Indians and Eskimos. No federal programme need apply to any province that wishes to opt out and, by doing so, that province is not to suffer any financial loss.
- 7) No delegation of powers is to be allowed.

Civil Rights

- 1) There is to be a Bill of Rights entrenched in the Constitution.
- 2) This Bill of Rights will include: freedoms of conscience, religion, speech and peaceful association; equality of all before the law; no discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, religion, age, language or political opinion; right to participate in public affairs; right to challenge the constitutionality of all laws; right of aliens to own property, enter into contracts, have recourse to the courts, to be informed of the reasons for deportation; legal rights - right

of counsel, presumption of innocence, protection against self-incrimination, freedom from arbitrary detention, unjust imprisonment or exile, no cruel or unusual punishment.

Bilingual-Bicultural Rights

- 1) There is to be obligatory instruction in English and French in all schools.
- 2) The governor-general, Supreme Court justices, and the law clerks of the Senate and Commons must be bilingual.
- 3) All laws and proclamations are to be published in both languages.
- 4) Either language will be permissible in Parliament, in federal courts, in the federal capital and in federal government departments.
- 5) All communications with federal government departments are to be answered in the official language used in that communication.
- 6) When the French-speaking minority attains the level of 20% of the population of a province, French is to become an official language of that province. It will be acceptable in the courts, in the legislature and in provincial departments located in the provincial capital. French will cease to be an official language in the province when the French-speaking minority falls below 10% of the population of the province.

- 7) There are to be no restrictions on the use of other languages for the education and internal administration of communities made up of non-French or non-English-speaking people.

Senate

- 1) The principle of regional equality is to be re-established. Each of the four regions is to have 24 senators.

Ontario	24	Quebec	24
Maritimes	24	West	24
Nfld.	6	Man.	6
P.E.I.	2	Sask.	6
N.S.	8	Alta.	6
N.B.	8	B.C.	6

- 2) Retirement at age 75 is to be compulsory.
- 3) In each province, senators are to be appointed alternately by the provincial governor-in-council and the federal governor-in-council. The first appointment is to be made by the former.
- 4) The Senate's role will include: supervision of the constitution; concern for federal and provincial rights; supervision of national boards, commissions, and public corporations.

- 5) It is hoped that more senators will be included in the Cabinet in such portfolios as federal-provincial affairs and cultural affairs.

Commons

- 1) There are to be 242 members of the House of Commons including 2 from the unorganized territories.
- 2) On the basis of 240 members for the provinces, there will be a member for each 76,000 people. No constituency is to depart from the unit of representation (76,000) by more than 25%. For each province, the number of members will be:

Nfld.	6	(7)	Ont.	82	(85)
P.E.I.	2	(4)	Man.	12	(14)
N.S.	10	(12)	Sask.	12	(17)
N.B.	8	(10)	Alta.	18	(17)
Quebec	69	(75)	B.C.	21	(22)

(Present representation in brackets.)

Provincial Legislatures

- 1) The legislative, judicial and executive functions must be separated.
- 2) The head of state of each province is to be appointed and his title determined by the provincial executive.

- 3) Provinces can establish their own constitutions.
- 4) The federal government is no longer to have the power to disallow or reserve provincial acts.

Courts

- 1) The Supreme Court: at least one third of the judges must be from Quebec. In civil law cases, there is to be a panel of judges trained in the civil law. Such a panel could consist of the judges of the Supreme Court from Quebec, plus judges chosen from the courts of Quebec.
- 2) Provincial Superior Courts: judges are to be appointed by the provinces who are also to be responsible for their remuneration.
- 3) Constitutional Court: is to consist of the Supreme Court judges and the provincial chief justices. Thus, both federally and provincially appointed judges would hear constitutional cases. Each case would be heard by a panel of four Supreme Court judges, and three provincial chief justices. All decisions, including dissents, are to be accompanied by written reasons. Cases can be referred to the Court by the federal governor-in-council, the Senate, the Commons or any provincial legislature.

Public Finances

- 1) The principle to be followed allocates broad concurrent

powers over taxation to both levels of government. Customs duties, however, would be exclusively federal, and taxes on real estate, its transfer and its sale, exclusively provincial.

- 2) Success will require continuing consultation and co-operation.
- 3) The instrumentality will be the Fiscal Commission. It will have 12 members, four to be appointed by the federal government, and two by each of the four regions of the country. The Commission must provide federal-provincial financial conferences with expert advice. The Commission will perform the following role: provide all governments with accurate statistics and facts with regard to revenue needs, probable tax yields and the economic effect of tax changes; promote efficiency and uniformity in tax collection and tax forms across the country; seek the best way to keep taxation fairly equal across Canada.

Amendment Procedure

- 1) The Fulton-Favreau formula is approved in principle but the authors feel a simpler formula can be used if their constitution is adopted.
- 2) The British Parliament is to repeal section 7 (1) of the Statute of Westminster in order to force Canada to adopt an amending formula.

- 3) The formula they suggest divides the Constitution into three parts. One requires an Act of Parliament and ratification by two thirds of the provinces containing at least 50% of the population of the country. The second part requires an Act of Parliament and ratification by two thirds of the provinces containing at least 75% of the population. The third part requires an Act of Parliament and ratification by all provinces.

Peter O'Hearn: Peace, Order and Good Government:
A New Constitution for Canada

Distribution of Powers

- 1) Mr. O'Hearn divides governmental powers into federal and provincial, but both levels of government are free to legislate on any power. It is a question of paramountcy. Any federal law dealing with any matter within its field of jurisdiction is paramount to any provincial law in that field. However, any federal law dealing with a matter within the provincial field of jurisdiction must yield when the province legislates on that matter.
- 2) Marriage and divorce are to be placed among the provincial paramount powers.
- 3) Provinces become paramount with respect to agricultural matters.
- 4) Provinces acquire legal jurisdiction over fisheries within their own limits.

- 5) Federal powers, with the above changes, are retained as at present, although in some cases in more general or more restricted terms.

Civil Rights

- 1) The Constitution is to be supreme and will contain the following rights: all laws must be promulgated; equal protection of the law to everyone; no hereditary public office or honours to be permitted; prohibition of slavery; freedom of conscience; freedom of association; freedom of education; right to work; no one to be compelled to belong to an association; right to productive property; due process.
- 2) Existing constitutional rights in the field of education are to be entrenched.

Bilingual-Bicultural Rights

- 1) French and English are to be the official languages and can be used in the federal Parliament, the provincial legislatures, and in all courts.
- 2) Both languages are to be used in the records and journals of Parliament and in all parliamentary acts.
- 3) Section 133 of the B. N. A. Act is to be repealed since it discriminates against the province of Quebec.

- 4) It is to be hoped that provinces with either large English or French minorities will make provisions for them in accord with the 'spirit' of the constitution.

Senate

- 1) The Senate is to represent the provinces, minority groups and special interest groups.
- 2) Each province is to have equal representation in the Senate. Each province is to elect or appoint an equal number of senators so that the total will constitute at least two thirds of the upper house. The other one third will be chosen from among minority groups, aboriginal groups, trade unions, cultural organizations or universities. It might also be possible to include former governors-general, prime ministers, and senior privy councillors.
- 3) The final details of the representation are to be worked out by the federal Parliament and the provincial legislatures, with the former to have the dominant voice.
- 4) The Senate will no longer have complete veto power. A bill will not be able to be blocked by the Senate if the Commons has submitted itself to a general election over the issue.

Commons

- 1) The Commons is to be organized into single-member constituencies in which no one is to have more than twice the population of another.

- 2) Each province is to have at least two members in the Commons.
- 3) Any measure approved by both Houses of Parliament must receive royal assent if re-passed at the same session or the ensuing one by at least two thirds of the members present. This section is included in case it is decided to scrap the cabinet system of government in favour of a presidential system. Mr. O'Hearn's Constitution leaves this question open.

Provincial Legislatures

- 1) The position of lieutenant-governor is no longer to be constitutionally entrenched.
- 2) There is to be a representative assembly.
- 3) There is to be no federal reservation or provincial upper house veto of bills. Any measure approved by the legislature in three consecutive sessions where the first and third approval is at least 18 months apart shall become law.

Courts

- 1) Superior Court judges in a province are to be appointed by the provincial administration.

Public Finance

- 1) All tax fields are to be open to both the federal and the provincial levels of government, except for customs duties which are to be exclusively federal and real estate taxes which are to be exclusively provincial.

- 2) It would still require political negotiations to reach tax-sharing agreements. The provinces are to bargain collectively.
- 3) Equalization payments are to be continued.
- 4) The instrumentality for these negotiations is to be a Federal Council. The Council is to consist of one delegate from each province and federal delegates not to number more than the total provincial delegates. The chairman is to be chosen from among the federal delegates. The Council is to have the power to share taxes for up to a ten-year period. Any decision of the Council must have the approval of a majority of federal delegates and a majority of provincial delegates representing provinces with at least a majority of the population of Canada.

Amendment Procedure

- 1) The Bill of Rights and the amendment procedure itself will require an Act of Parliament and ratification by all the provinces.
- 2) All other articles of the Constitution will require an Act of Parliament and ratification by at least two thirds of the provinces containing no less than three quarters of the population of Canada.

St. Jean-Baptiste Society: A New Constitution
For Canada

Type of Federalism

- 1) Associate statehood is advocated. This is to consist of a federation between the English-speaking Canadian provinces and Quebec.

Distribution of Powers

- 1) In principle, both states are completely sovereign but will agree in the act of federation to limit their sovereignty. They will agree by treaty to exercise certain powers conjointly. This treaty will be reviewed every five years.

Bilingual and Bicultural Rights

- 1) French and English are to be official and compulsory in all the bodies of the confederal state.

The Executive of the Confederation

- 1) The governments of each state sitting together are to form the Supreme Council of the Confederation. There will be an equal number from each state.
- 2) The role of the Supreme Council will be: supervision of the execution of the laws passed by the Confederal House, selection of civil servants, carrying out of foreign policy, creation of the Confederal Court, establishment of close

co-operation between the states in areas of mutual concern, e.g., economic planning, monetary policy, customs, continental transport, financing of the central administration, etc.

Confederal Legislature

- 1) There will be equal representation from each state chosen by methods to be determined.
- 2) A majority of the representatives from each state will have to approve each matter.

State Legislatures

- 1) In Quebec, a referendum will be held to decide whether or not to adopt a republican system of government.
- 2) If approved, the president is to be chosen by members of the Quebec Parliament and an equal number of electors chosen by municipal councillors across the state.
- 3) The Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Councillors are to be elected.

Jacques-Yvan Morin: A New Constitutional
Equilibrium For Canada

Type of Federalism

- 1) The two-nation theory is put forth. Quebec is to have a special status.

Distribution of Powers

- 1) In Quebec, the federal parliament is to have jurisdiction over external affairs, defence, inter-provincial commerce and transport, monetary policy, customs, equalization.
- 2) Quebec is to have treaty-making powers over matters within her legislative jurisdiction.
- 3) There is to be joint economic planning at the federal level.

Civil Rights

- 1) The new constitution is to contain a declaration of human rights similar to those suggested by the various international conventions.
- 2) Quebec is to enact a Bill of Rights.
- 3) Minority rights are to be guaranteed by the federal Parliament.

Bilingual-Bicultural Rights

- 1) The rights of both English- and French-speaking Canadians must be extended across Canada. This must be true of educational rights in particular.
- 2) All provinces with a French-speaking minority of 5% of their population must accord that minority the same rights enjoyed by the English-speaking minority in Quebec.
- 3) The Senate is to see that these rights are respected.

Senate

- 1) Each nation is to be equally represented in the Senate.
There is to be representation by nationality from across the federation.
- 2) Cabinet ministers can come from either house.
- 3) Senators are to be appointed for a limited term and will have a compulsory retirement age. They are to be chosen (or elected) from among political parties, professional groups, cultural organizations or trade unions.
- 4) The Senate will safeguard minority rights as well as the rights of both national groups, approve diplomatic and judicial appointments, approve federal treaties, approve constitutional amendments, supervise broadcasting.

Federal Executive

- 1) Bi-national boards are to participate in the policy-making of the federal government.

The Provinces

- 1) Quebec must have power over her own economy, including responsibility for all welfare services.
- 2) The other provinces can integrate as much as they desire. They can delegate powers to Ottawa or change the constitutional distribution of powers between themselves and Ottawa.

Courts

- 1) Constitutional Court: It is to be composed of an equal number of English- and French-speaking judges. They are to be appointed by the provinces or elected by the Senate.
- 2) Supreme Court: It should be divided into two distinct chambers, common and civil law. It is also possible that the Quebec Court of Appeal could become the court of last resort for Quebec civil law cases.

Public Finances

- 1) It will be necessary to readjust the division of taxes in the light of the new split in economic responsibilities.

Amendment Procedure

- 1) After the new constitutional order has been adopted, it is necessary that Quebec be guaranteed that there will be no changes affecting her without her consent.
- 2) All provisions dealing with the autonomy of Quebec and her participation in the federal Parliament and administration are to be entrenched.

Statement of the Parti Socialiste Du Québec,
January, 1963

Type of Federalism

- 1) The Party advocates a Confederation of Associate States.

Distribution of Powers

- 1) The Constitution will state clearly the matters of jurisdiction of the Confederation and of the state of Quebec.
- 2) Quebec is to possess all the powers necessary for the political, cultural, social and economic development of its citizens.
- 3) Quebec is to have exclusive jurisdiction over the following matters:
 - criminal and civil law, including the appointment and remuneration of judges
 - all levels of public education, including universities, technical and professional schools, and schools of arts, science and letters
 - cultural and information media, including radio and T.V., newspapers, publishing
 - social welfare, although this will not preclude agreements with Confederal authorities
 - agriculture
 - labour and industrial relations, although a Confederal agreement is possible
 - transport and communications within its territory, e.g., canals, ferries, railways, airlines, telecommunications (where international agreements are affected, Quebec will have to make special arrangements with the Confederation for the enactment of general laws.)
 - trade and commerce within its borders

- 4) The Confederation will have jurisdiction over trade and commerce having clear confederal or international aspects.

Bilingual-Bicultural Rights

- 1) All Canadian citizens will have the right to communicate with Confederal public bodies in one of the two official languages.
- 2) In all Confederal services affecting Quebec citizens, higher level officials will have to be completely bilingual.

The Executive of the Confederation

- 1) The Confederal administration will have a fixed representation from Quebec appointed by the Quebec government.
- 2) Quebec will have the right to proportional representation at every level of the various confederal bodies, including commissions and public corporations.

State of Quebec

- 1) Quebec will have her own constitution which will include a Bill of Rights based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- 2) The lieutenant-governor will be replaced by a president. He will be appointed by the Quebec government and will be responsible for relations with the English-speaking federation.

Courts

- 1) A Confederal Court will be established to deal with constitutional disputes.
- 2) When Quebec is involved, the Court is to be composed of 3 judges appointed by the federation of the English-speaking provinces and 3 judges by the state of Quebec. The chairman will be chosen by mutual agreement or by lot from a periodically revised roll.
- 3) A constitutional dispute is defined as any case involving disagreement in the interpretation of the Confederation pact.

Public Finances

- 1) Quebec is to have prior rights to all revenues needed to fulfil her constitutional functions.
- 2) Quebec will, however, accord the Confederation sufficient revenues to carry out its constitutional powers.
- 3) Customs duties will be within confederal jurisdiction but Quebec will have the right to participate in the formulation of customs and tariff legislation.
- 4) Quebec will collaborate in aid to underdeveloped regions undertaken by the Confederation but will require a voice in making the decision.

- 5) The Confederation will issue and control money but Quebec will be represented at all levels in the bodies responsible for monetary policy.
- 6) A Quebec State Bank will be established.
- 7) Quebec will have the power to legislate on consumer credit, trade and commerce within its borders.

A Brief Submitted to The Quebec Legislative Assembly's Committee on The Constitution by The Confederation of National Trade Unions, The Quebec Federation of Labour, And the Catholic Farmers' Union, September, 1966

Distribution of Powers

- 1) If fundamental liberties are entrenched in the constitution, the right of the federal government to reserve and disallow provincial legislation will be abolished.
- 2) Matters for concurrent jurisdiction: Certain matters declared by the courts to be under federal jurisdiction are to come under joint control, e.g., radio and television.
- 3) The provinces are to have the right to be consulted about immigration policy, monetary and fiscal policy, and foreign trade policy.
- 4) The ambiguity between culture and education is to be cleared by placing them both under provincial jurisdiction.
- 5) Provinces will have the right to make international cultural agreements.

- 6) All social security is to come under provincial jurisdiction, including areas already conceded by constitutional amendment.
- 7) Delegation of powers is to be allowed.

Civil Rights

- 1) There is to be a declaration of the fundamental rights and liberties applicable to all citizens across Canada. This will include a statement of educational and religious rights.
- 2) It will also affirm to all citizens the right of an adequate standard of living and the right to work for those desirous and capable of doing so.
- 3) These rights must be constitutionally entrenched.

Bilingual-Bicultural Rights

- 1) A bilingual-bicultural federal capital district must be created.
- 2) On the federal level, the equality of French and English must be absolute. All laws and regulations must be published in both languages. This must apply to federal crown corporations and agencies as well as the civil service and armed forces. Rules to achieve this state must be introduced according to a strict schedule.
- 3) Only one language is to be official in a province. However, where there is a French-speaking or English-speaking minority in a province of at least 15% of the province's population

or 500,000 in absolute numbers, then the legislature is to function on the basis of absolute equality between the two languages. It is doubted that this can be extended to the provincial executive and judiciary. However, it is to be understood that a citizen has the right to an interpreter in any communication with the authorities.

Courts

- 1) The Supreme Court is viewed with a jaundiced eye in Quebec since all judges are appointed by the federal government. It is therefore advisable to create a Constitutional Court so constituted as to ensure its impartiality between federal and provincial authorities.

Declaration By The Canada Committee Of French- And English-Speaking Citizens

Bilingual-Bicultural Rights

- 1) French-speaking Canadians must have the same rights with respect to education now enjoyed by English-speaking Canadians in Quebec.
- 2) Where the size of the minority warrants it, both French and English must be the official languages in the legislature and courts of a province.
- 3) French and English must have equal treatment in the federal civil service.

- 4) These rights must be entrenched.

Senate

- 1) The Senate is to supervise the enforcement of all minority rights and to refer cases to the Supreme Court when necessary.

Courts

- 1) A special section of the Supreme Court must be constituted to hear cases with respect to civil law.
- 2) There must be a special panel of the Supreme Court composed of English- and French-speaking judges to hear constitutional cases.

J. R. Mallory: The Five Faces Of Federalism

Bilingual-Bicultural Rights

- 1) Rights to access to courts and municipal services in one's mother tongue (English and French) must be extended where reasonable.
- 2) These rights must be constitutionally entrenched.

Courts

- 1) A Constitutional Court more representative than the Supreme Court may be necessary.
- 2) Its role will be to protect the rights of government organs, the rights of individuals, and the rights of minorities.

W. L. Morton: Needed Changes In The Canadian Constitution

Type of Federalism

- 1) Few changes are necessary in the present constitution.
- 2) Quebec has the power under the present constitution to realize her aims.
- 3) It is necessary that English-speaking Canadians adopt a new attitude toward Quebec and French Canada.

Distribution of Powers

- 1) Amendments are needed as to language, legal and educational rights under sections 92, 93 and 133 of the B.N.A. Act.

Bilingual-Bicultural Rights

- 1) Educational facilities must be provided for French Canadians where their numbers warrant it anywhere in Canada.
- 2) There must be the use of French as an official language where the size of the French-speaking minority warrants it.

Courts

- 1) It is necessary that the civil law not be distorted by the English language or by common law procedures.

D. Kwavnick: The Roots of French-Canadian Dissent

General

- 1) It is necessary that a change of attitude occur in English-speaking Canada. They must accept French-speaking Canadians as full partners in Confederation.
- 2) The values of both groups are now the same.

Distribution of Powers

- 1) It may be necessary to strengthen the powers of the central government in order to realize the economic goals of the country.
- 2) Now that these goals are common to both English- and French-speaking Canadians this should not prove to be too difficult.

Bilingual-Bicultural Rights

- 1) There must be public education facilities in French where the French-speaking minority warrants it.
- 2) The provisions of section 133 of the B.N.A. Act must be extended to provinces where there is a sizable French-speaking minority.
- 3) French must be accepted as an official language of work in the federal civil service, armed forces, etc.

Franco-Ontarian Population
By Ethnic Origin and by Mother Tongue
For Each County of the Province

- A Table -

Federal-Provincial Affairs Secretariat
Office of the Chief Economist

February, 1967.

This table has been compiled from figures supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the census of 1961.

The Bureau uses the following definitions:

mother tongue - the language first learned in
childhood and still understood.

ethnic origin - is traced through the father.

The question asked was: "To
what ethnic or cultural group
did you or your ancestor (on the
male side) belong on coming to
this continent?" The language
spoken at that time by the
person, or his paternal ancestor,
was used as an aid in the
determination of the person's
ethnic group.

County	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
Algoma	111,408	21,234	19.2	13,244	11.9
Brant	83,839	2,525	3.0	771	0.9
Bruce	43,036	672	1.6	74	0.2
Carleton	352,932	94,970	27.0	80,941	22.9
Cochrane	95,666	47,539	49.7	44,147	46.1
Dufferin	16,095	163	1.0	41	0.3
Dundas	17,162	1,696	9.9	739	4.3
Durham	39,916	1,013	2.6	232	0.6
Elgin	62,862	1,853	2.9	484	0.8
Essex	258,218	55,337	21.4	27,789	10.8
Frontenac	87,534	6,353	7.3	1,714	2.0
Glengarry	19,217	11,061	57.6	9,133	47.5
Grenville	22,864	2,051	9.0	671	2.9
Grey	62,005	1,120	1.8	140	0.2
Haldimand	28,197	683	2.4	154	0.5
Haliburton	8,928	449	5.0	197	2.2
Halton	106,697	3,478	3.3	1,136	1.1
Hastings	93,377	7,210	7.7	2,013	2.2
Huron	53,805	2,236	4.2	938	1.7
Kenora	51,474	4,799	9.3	2,214	4.3
Kent	89,427	11,014	12.3	4,613	5.2
Lambton	102,131	7,448	7.3	3,542	3.5
Lanark	40,313	2,636	6.5	823	2.0

County	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
Leeds	46,889	3,357	7.2	1,199	2.6
Lennox & Addington	23,717	1,030	4.3	130	0.5
Lincoln	126,674	5,933	4.7	2,454	1.9
Manitoulin	11,176	553	4.9	90	0.8
Middlesex	221,422	6,703	3.0	1,940	0.9
Muskoka	26,705	1,590	6.0	456	1.7
Nipissing	70,568	30,793	43.6	25,408	36.0
Norfolk	50,475	1,283	2.5	392	0.8
Northumberland	41,892	1,604	3.8	322	0.8
Ontario	135,895	5,401	4.0	2,063	1.5
Oxford	70,499	1,668	2.4	474	0.7
Parry Sound	29,632	3,110	10.5	1,009	3.4
Peel	111,575	3,426	3.1	1,256	1.1
Perth	57,452	1,452	2.5	199	0.3
Peterborough	76,375	3,315	4.3	468	0.6
Prescott	27,226	22,773	83.6	22,491	82.6
Prince Edward	21,108	968	4.6	183	0.9
Rainy River	26,531	2,799	10.5	1,085	4.1
Renfrew	89,635	14,044	15.7	5,498	6.1
Russell	20,892	15,293	73.2	16,166	77.4
Simcoe	141,271	15,022	10.6	7,552	5.3
Stormont	57,867	27,672	47.8	21,206	36.6
Sudbury	165,862	65,129	39.3	59,940	33.1

County	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
Thunder Bay	138,518	12,692	9.2	6,142	4.4
Timiskaming	50,971	15,637	30.7	13,617	26.7
Victoria	29,750	850	2.9	126	0.4
Waterloo	176,754	6,995	4.0	1,764	1.0
Welland	164,741	15,066	9.1	10,336	6.3
Wellington	84,702	1,721	2.0	466	0.6
Wentworth	358,837	14,318	4.0	5,604	1.6
York	1,733,108	58,012	3.3	24,516	1.4

Algoma	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	111,408	21,234	19.2	13,244	11.9
Day & Bright Additional	299	20	6.7	1	.3
Elliot Lake I.D.	13,179	4,395	33.3	3,667	27.8
Hilton	116	14	12.1	10	8.6
Jocelyn	137	2	1.5	0	0
Johnson	629	43	6.8	11	1.7
Korah ¹⁾	10,338	1,736	16.8	634	6.1
Laird	629	60	9.5	21	3.3
Macdonald, Meredith & Aberdeen Additional	1,200	53	4.4	14	1.2
Michipicoten	4,439	911	20.5	663	14.9
Plummer Additional	446	36	8.1	10	2.2
Prince	597	149	25.0	30	5.0
St. Joseph	902	84	9.3	20	2.2
Tarbutt & Tarbutt Additional	241	9	3.7	0	0
Tarentorus	11,537	1,874	16.2	846	7.3
Thessalon	702	37	5.3	20	2.8
Thompson	127	44	35.0	18	14.2
White River I.D.	836	212	25.4	111	13.3
Wicksteed	1,727	311	18.0	176	10.2

1) Comprised of the townships of Korah, Awenge & Parke.

Algoma (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
Unorganized	10,716	3,452	32.2	2,517	23.5
Indian Reserves	2,120	49	2.3	60	2.8
<u>Cities</u>					
Sault Ste. Marie	43,088	5,194	12.1	2,469	5.7
<u>Towns</u>					
Blind River	4,093	2,138	52.2	1,710	41.8
Bruce Mines	484	23	4.8	9	1.9
Nesterville	79	27	34.2	7	8.9
Thessalon	1,725	378	21.9	149	8.6
<u>Villages</u>					
Hilton Beach	155	2	1.3	2	1.3
Iron Bridge	867	141	16.3	69	8.0

Brant	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	83,839	2,525	3.0	771	0.9
Brantford	7,764	177	2.3	62	0.8
Burford	5,492	113	2.1	19	0.3
Dumfries S.	3,241	42	1.3	21	0.6
Oakland	1,323	26	2.0	5	0.4
Onondaga	1,199	36	3.0	4	0.3
Indian Reserves	3,799	5	0.1	4	0.1
<u>Cities</u>					
Brantford	55,201	2,005	3.6	638	1.2
<u>Towns</u>					
Paris	5,820	121	2.1	18	0.3

Bruce	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	43,036	672	1.6	74	0.2
Albermarle	661	7	1.1	0	0
Amabel	1,636	15	0.9	3	0.2
Arran	1,416	13	0.9	3	0.2
Brant	2,800	57	2.0	2	0.1
Bruce	1,306	4	0.3	0	0
Carrick	2,534	60	2.4	5	0.2
Culross	1,769	26	1.5	1	0.1
Eastnor	951	10	1.0	0	0
Elderslie	1,214	3	0.2	0	0
Greenock	1,853	45	2.4	0	0
Huron	1,449	6	0.4	1	0.1
Kincardine	1,626	8	0.4	5	0.3
Kinloss	1,258	18	1.4	5	0.4
Lindsay	374	0	0	0	0
St. Edmunds	571	36	6.3	0	0
Saugeen	1,017	4	0.3	1	0.1
Indian Reserves	927	2	0.2	3	0.3
<u>Towns</u>					
Chesley	1,697	30	1.8	1	0.1
Kincardine	2,841	53	1.9	9	0.3
Port Elgin	1,632	25	1.5	3	0.2

Bruce (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Towns (cont'd)</u>					
Southampton	1,818	32	1.7	4	0.2
Walkerton	3,851	97	2.5	4	0.1
Wiarton	2,138	29	1.3	6	0.3
<u>Villages</u>					
Hepworth	358	12	3.3	1	0.3
Lion's Head	416	5	1.2	2	0.5
Lucknow	1,031	16	1.5	1	0.1
Mildmay	847	19	2.2	2	0.2
Paisley	759	9	1.2	2	0.3
Ripley	464	5	1.1	0	0
Tara	481	2	0.4	0	0
Teeswater	919	4	0.4	0	0
Tiverton	422	20	4.7	10	2.4

Carleton	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	352,932	94,970	27.0	80,941	22.9
Fitzroy	2,310	112	4.9	15	0.6
Gloucester	18,301	7,399	40.4	7,249	39.6
Goulbourn	2,146	103	4.8	43	2.0
Gower N.	2,694	118	4.4	67	2.5
Huntley	1,696	56	3.3	30	1.8
March	968	76	7.8	36	3.7
Marlborough	953	104	10.9	77	8.1
Nepean	19,753	1,726	8.7	760	3.8
Osgoode	5,786	785	13.6	481	8.3
Torbolton	757	50	6.6	21	2.8
<u>Cities</u>					
Ottawa ¹⁾	268,206	68,549	25.5	56,882	21.2
<u>Towns</u>					
Eastview	24,555	15,547	63.3	14,976	61.0
<u>Villages</u>					
Richmond	1,215	85	7.0	40	3.3
Rockliffe Park	2,084	263	12.6	217	10.4
Stittsville	1,508	87	5.8	47	3.1

1) Includes 4,698
official govern-
ment represent-
atives serving
abroad June 1, 1961
- stated Ottawa as
their official
residence.

Cochrane	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	95,666	47,539	49.7	44,147	46.1
Black River ¹⁾	3,091	1,572	50.9	1,451	46.9
Calvert	5,494	3,307	60.2	3,081	56.1
Fauquier	1,241	1,140	91.9	1,148	92.5
Glackmeyer	1,140	682	59.8	613	53.8
Kendrey	1,074	887	82.6	868	80.8
Kingham I.D. ²⁾	27	0	0	0	0
Mountjoy	2,437	1,728	70.9	1,678	68.9
Playfair	807	630	78.0	647	80.2
Shackleton & Machin	1,106	1,050	94.9	1,077	97.4
Tisdale	8,650	996	11.5	555	6.4
Val Albert I.D.	2,583	2,041	79.0	2,046	79.2
Whitney	1,838	384	20.9	262	14.3
Unorganized	18,549	11,538	62.2	11,211	60.4
Indian Reserves	930	1	0.1	1	0.1
<u>Towns</u>					
Cochrane	4,521	2,216	49.0	1,950	43.1
Hearst	2,373	1,819	76.6	1,795	75.6
Iroquois Falls	1,681	415	24.7	320	19.0

1) Comprised of the townships of Stock, Taylor, Carr, Beatty, Bond, Currie, Bowman, Hislop and parts of Walker.

2) Total population 79, for other part see Timiskaming.

Cochrane (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<hr/>					
<u>Towns (cont'd)</u>					
Kapuskasing	6,870	3,096	45.1	2,771	40.3
Matheson	853	135	15.8	106	12.4
Smooth Rock Falls	1,131	659	58.3	606	53.6
Timmins	29,270	13,243	45.2	11,961	40.9

Dufferin	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	16,095	163	1.0	41	0.3
Amaranth	1,643	15	0.9	9	0.5
Garafraxa E.	1,143	2	0.1	1	0.1
Luther E.	885	8	0.9	2	0.2
Melancthon	2,147	14	0.6	2	0.1
Mono	2,138	37	1.7	4	0.2
Mulmer	1,673	19	1.1	11	0.7
<u>Towns</u>					
Orangeville	4,593	65	1.4	11	0.2
<u>Villages</u>					
Grand Valley	634	0	0	0	0
Shelburne	1,239	3	0.2	1	0.1

Dundas	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	17,162	1,696	9.9	739	4.3
Matilda	3,117	224	7.2	40	1.3
Mountain	2,543	185	7.3	63	2.5
Williamsburg	3,000	235	7.8	80	2.7
Winchester	2,869	528	18.4	409	14.3
<u>Villages</u>					
Chesterville	1,248	158	12.7	65	5.2
Iroquois	1,136	107	9.4	37	3.2
Morrisburg	1,820	193	10.6	40	2.2
Winchester	1,429	66	4.6	5	0.3

Durham	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	39,916	1,031	2.6	232	0.6
Cartwright	1,556	40	2.6	7	0.4
Cavan	2,216	60	2.7	15	0.7
Clarke	3,980	79	1.9	25	0.6
Darlington	9,601	248	2.6	61	0.6
Hope	2,849	59	2.0	18	0.6
Manvers	2,063	49	2.4	12	0.6
<u>Towns</u>					
Bowmanville	7,397	136	1.8	28	0.4
Port Hope	8,091	288	3.6	57	0.7
<u>Villages</u>					
Millbrook	891	18	2.0	3	0.3
Newcastle	1,272	54	4.2	6	0.5

Elgin	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	62,862	1,853	2.9	484	0.8
Aldborough	3,063	78	2.5	16	0.5
Bayham	4,044	78	1.9	38	0.9
Dorchester S.	1,426	8	0.5	2	0.1
Dunwich	2,197	53	2.4	11	0.5
Malahide	5,189	213	4.1	145	2.8
Southwold	4,115	64	1.5	10	2.4
Yarmouth	8,930	451	5.0	97	1.1
<u>Cities</u>					
St. Thomas	22,469	519	2.3	92	0.4
<u>Towns</u>					
Aylmer	4,705	187	4.0	51	1.1
<u>Villages</u>					
Belmont	649	17	2.6	0	0
Dutton	815	9	1.1	0	0
Port Burwell	777	59	7.6	8	1.0
Port Stanley	1,460	5	0.3	2	0.1
Rodney	1,041	66	6.3	5	0.5
Springfield	539	20	3.7	0	0
Vienna	373	11	2.9	2	0.5
West Lorne	1,070	15	1.4	5	0.5

Essex	Total Population	-Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	258,218	55,337	21.4	27,789	10.8
Anderdon	3,778	1,717	45.4	926	24.5
Colchester N.	2,288	816	35.7	427	18.7
Colchester S.	3,527	381	10.8	78	2.2
Gosfield N.	2,979	229	7.7	59	2.0
Gosfield S.	4,824	246	51.0	70	1.5
Maidstone	5,379	1,860	34.6	1,032	19.2
Malden	2,244	710	31.6	125	5.6
Mersea		286	3.7	95	1.2
Pelee	473	46	9.7	2	0.4
Rochester	2,715	1,467	54.0	1,157	42.6
Sandwich E.	21,819	6,369	29.2	3,298	15.1
Sandwich S.	4,535	703	15.5	263	5.8
Sandwich W.	28,613	6,526	22.8	3,178	11.1
Tilbury N.	2,180	1,609	73.8	1,404	64.4
Tilbury W.	1,606	545	33.9	372	23.2
<u>Cities</u>					
Windsor	114,367	20,601	18.0	9,591	8.4
<u>Towns</u>					
Amherstburg	4,452	1,220	27.4	266	6.0
Essex	3,428	331	9.7	91	2.7
Harrow	1,787	161	9.0	49	2.7

Essex (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Towns (cont'd)</u>					
Kingsville	3,041	150	4.9	34	1.1
Leamington	9,030	382	4.2	106	1.2
Ojibway	6	0	0	0	0
Riverside	18,089	3,895	21.5	1,865	10.3
Tecumseh	4,476	2,504	55.9	1,561	34.9
Tilbury ¹⁾	1,444	952	65.9	687	47.6
<u>Villages</u>					
Belle River	1,854	1,337	72.1	927	50.0
St. Clair Beach	1,460	294	20.1	126	8.6

1) Total population
3,030, for other
part see Kent.

Frontenac	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	87,534	6,353	7.3	1,714	2.0
Barrie	409	45	11.0	0	0
Bedford	788	28	3.6	3	0.4
Clarendon & Miller	557	26	4.7	1	0.2
Hinchinbrooke	1,088	57	5.2	0	0
Howe Island	220	60	27.2	3	1.4
Kennebec	788	51	6.5	0	0
Kingston	10,442	578	5.5	149	1.4
Loughborough	2,107	83	3.9	4	0.2
Olden	728	54	7.4	1	0.1
Oso	1,141	131	11.5	8	0.1
Palmerston, N. & S. Canto	384	24	6.2	0	0
Pittsburgh	9,024	1,047	11.6	427	4.7
Portland	3,059	161	5.3	2	0.1
Storrington	2,105	122	5.8	7	0.3
Wolfe Island	1,169	80	6.8	0	0
<u>Cities</u>					
Kingston	53,526	3,806	7.1	1,109	2.1

Glengarry	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	19,217	11,061	57.6	9,133	47.5
Charlottenburgh	5,784	3,055	52.8	2,027	35.0
Kenyon	2,821	1,340	47.5	1,125	39.9
Lancaster	3,100	2,049	66.1	1,864	60.1
Lochiel	3,527	2,100	59.5	1,938	54.9
<u>Towns</u>					
Alexandria	2,597	1,882	72.5	1,778	68.5
<u>Villages</u>					
Lancaster	584	320	54.8	233	39.9
Maxville	804	315	39.2	168	20.9

Grenville	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	22,864	2,051	9.0	671	2.9
Augusta	4,915	347	7.1	129	2.6
Edwardsburg	3,646	305	8.4	95	2.6
Gower S.	680	95	14.0	21	3.1
Oxford-on-Rideau	2,338	160	6.8	37	1.6
Wolford	1,069	62	5.8	29	2.7
<u>Towns</u>					
Prescott	5,366	598	11.1	261	4.9
<u>Villages</u>					
Cardinal	1,944	223	11.5	27	1.4
Kemptville	1,959	172	8.8	51	2.6
Merrickville	947	89	9.4	21	2.2

Grey	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	62,005	1,120	1.8	140	0.2
Artemesia	1,799	16	0.8	2	0.1
Bentinck	2,226	18	0.8	11	0.5
Collingwood	2,058	20	1.0	6	0.3
Derby	1,916	10	0.5	0	0
Egremont	1,939	23	1.2	4	0.2
Euphrasia	1,750	20	1.1	5	0.3
Glenelg	1,130	13	1.1	0	0
Holland	1,873	27	1.4	2	0.1
Keppel	1,938	26	1.3	3	0.2
Normanby	2,384	11	0.5	4	0.2
Osprey	1,617	15	0.9	0	0
Proton	1,655	13	0.8	3	0.2
St. Vincent	1,590	13	0.8	3	0.2
Sarawak	1,125	19	1.7	4	0.4
Sullivan	2,098	16	0.8	1	0.1
Sydenham	2,265	24	1.1	4	0.2
<u>Cities</u>					
Owen Sound	17,421	501	2.9	55	0.3
<u>Towns</u>					
Durham	2,180	47	2.2	0	0
Hanover	4,401	115	2.6	3	0.1

Grey (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<hr/>					
<u>Towns (cont'd)</u>					
Meaford	3,834	86	2.2	19	0.5
Thornbury	1,097	46	4.2	8	0.7
<u>Villages</u>					
Chatsworth	419	3	0.7	1	0.2
Dundalk	852	4	0.5	0	0
Flesherton	515	6	1.2	1	0.2
Markdale	1,090	15	1.4	1	0.1
Neustadt	493	8	1.6	0	0
Shallow Lake	340	5	1.5	0	0

Haldimand	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	28,197	683	2.4	154	0.5
Canborough	1,114	21	1.9	2	0.2
Cayuga N.	1,525	66	4.3	11	0.7
Cayuga S.	587	8	1.4	3	0.5
Dunn	1,055	25	2.4	6	0.6
Moulton	2,160	43	2.0	23	1.1
Oneida	1,542	33	2.1	6	0.4
Rainham	1,790	37	2.1	2	0.1
Seneca	2,086	33	1.6	7	0.3
Sherbrooke	375	7	1.9	0	0
Walpole	4,083	105	2.6	27	0.7
Indian Reserves	746	2	0.3	1	0.1
<u>Towns</u>					
Caledonia	2,198	72	3.3	5	0.2
Dunnville	5,181	121	2.3	40	0.8
<u>Villages</u>					
Cayuga	897	29	3.2	1	0.1
Hagersville	2,075	69	3.3	16	0.8
Jarvis	783	12	1.5	4	0.5

Haliburton	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	8,928	449	5.0	197	2.2
Anson, Hindon & Minden	1,899	48	2.5	12	0.1
Bircroft I.D.	881	163	18.5	113	12.8
Cardiff	516	48	9.3	20	3.9
Dysart ¹⁾	2,802	104	3.7	31	1.1
Glamorgan	412	7	1.7	1	0.2
Lutterworth	309	19	6.1	1	0.3
Monmouth	660	13	2.0	4	0.6
Sherborne ²⁾	453	33	7.3	11	2.4
Snowden	471	8	1.7	2	0.4
Stanhope	525	6	1.1	2	0.4

1) Comprised of the townships of Bruton, Dysart, Clyde, Dudley, Erie, Guilford, Harburn, Harcourt and Havelock

2) Comprised of the townships of Sherborne, Lawrence, Livingstone, McClintock and Nightingale

Halton	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	106,697	3,478	3.3	1,136	1.1
Esquesing	6,067	174	2.9	82	1.4
Nassagaweya	2,368	81	3.4	18	0.8
Trafalgar	31,743	1,079	3.4	363	1.1
<u>Towns</u>					
Acton	4,144	114	2.8	20	0.5
Burlington ¹⁾	36,352	1,226	3.4	394	1.1
Georgetown	10,298	343	3.3	88	0.9
Milton	5,629	186	3.3	30	0.5
Oakville	10,366	275	2.7	141	1.4

1) Total population
47,008, for other
part see Wentworth.

Hastings	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	93,377	7,210	7.7	2,013	2.2
Bangor, McClure & Wicklow	963	83	8.6	6	0.6
Carlow	420	28	6.7	6	1.4
Dungannon	1,113	64	5.7	17	1.5
Elzevir & Grimsthorpe	670	161	24.0	16	2.4
Faraday	1,570	290	18.5	195	12.4
Herschel	652	46	7.0	2	0.3
Hungerford	2,428	583	24.0	8	0.3
Huntingdon	1,508	83	5.5	4	0.3
Limerick	336	4	1.2	2	0.6
Madoc	1,697	70	4.1	4	0.2
Marmora & Lake	1,360	132	9.7	11	0.8
Mayo	425	13	3.0	3	0.7
Monteagle	1,200	95	7.9	13	1.1
Rawdon	2,151	70	3.2	2	0.1
Sidney	11,397	1,015	8.9	509	4.5
Thurlow	4,888	231	4.7	28	0.6
Tudor & Cashel	568	28	4.9	2	0.4
Tyendinaga	2,548	77	3.0	8	0.3
Wollaston	731	12	1.6	1	0.1
Indian Reserves	869	0	0	0	0

Hastings (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Cities</u>					
Belleville	30,655	1,762	5.7	393	1.3
<u>Towns</u>					
Deseronto	1,797	100	5.6	23	1.3
Trenton	13,183	1,281	9.7	497	3.8
<u>Villages</u>					
Bancroft	2,615	268	10.2	176	6.7
Deloro	157	18	11.5	0	0
Frankford	1,642	61	3.7	2	0.1
Madoc	1,347	94	7.0	10	0.7
Marmora	1,381	75	5.4	16	1.2
Stirling	1,315	23	1.7	6	0.5
Tweed	1,791	443	24.7	53	3.0

Huron	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	53,805	2,236	4.2	938	1.7
Ashfield	1,688	32	1.9	9	0.5
Colborne	1,233	29	2.4	9	0.7
Goderich	1,824	35	1.9	9	0.5
Grey	1,909	25	1.3	4	0.2
Hay	2,002	322	16.0	158	7.9
Howick	2,758	23	0.8	0	0
Hullett	1,953	21	1.1	8	0.4
McKillop	1,610	16	1.0	7	0.4
Morris	1,585	8	0.5	3	0.2
Stanley	2,836	288	10.1	201	7.1
Stephen	4,545	419	9.2	199	4.4
Tuckersmith	3,217	183	5.7	60	1.9
Turnberry	1,406	17	8.5	1	0.1
Usborne	1,552	7	0.4	1	0.1
Wawanosh E.	1,167	7	0.6	2	0.2
Wawanosh W.	1,177	5	0.4	6	0.5
<u>Towns</u>					
Clinton	3,491	187	5.4	86	2.5
Exeter	3,047	74	2.4	30	1.0
Goderich	6,411	253	3.9	75	1.2
Seaforth	2,255	73	3.2	13	0.6
Wingham	2,922	60	2.0	5	0.2

Huron (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Villages</u>					
Blyth	724	2	0.3	1	0.1
Brussels	844	3	0.4	1	0.1
Hensal	926	32	3.5	10	1.1
Zurich	723	115	15.9	40	5.5

Kenora	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	51,474	4,799	9.3	2,214	4.3
Ignace	735	66	9.0	42	5.7
Jaffray & Melick	2,537	415	16.4	171	6.7
Machin	1,119	84	7.5	64	5.7
Sioux Narrows I.D.	433	89	20.6	21	4.8
Unorganized	9,801	1,203	12.3	568	5.8
Indian Reserves	3,226	21	0.6	19	0.6
<u>Towns</u>					
Dryden	5,728	536	9.4	302	5.3
Keewatin	2,197	246	11.2	106	4.8
Kenora	10,904	1,253	11.5	453	4.2
Sioux Lookout	2,453	211	8.6	64	2.6
<u>Patricia Portion</u>					
Balmertown I.D.	1,590	209	13.1	114	7.2
Red Lake	2,419	212	8.8	95	3.9
Unorganized	8,332	254	3.0	195	2.3

Kent	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	89,427	11,014	12.3	4,613	5.2
Camden	2,374	101	4.3	40	1.7
Chatham	8,659	1,065	12.3	303	3.5
Dover	4,559	2,200	48.3	1,768	38.8
Harwich	6,497	419	6.4	121	1.9
Howard	2,769	192	6.9	39	1.4
Orford	1,768	71	4.0	12	0.7
Raleigh	5,270	373	7.1	90	1.7
Romney	1,630	196	12.0	113	6.9
Tilbury E.	2,879	680	23.6	354	12.3
Zone	1,097	123	11.2	48	4.4
<u>Cities</u>					
Chatham	29,826	3,054	10.2	909	3.0
<u>Towns</u>					
Blenheim	3,151	138	4.4	42	1.3
Bothwell	819	25	3.1	7	0.9
Dresden	2,346	64	2.7	3	0.1
Ridgetown	2,603	116	4.5	32	1.2
Tilbury ¹⁾	1,586	628	39.6	399	25.2
Wallaceburg	7,881	1,366	17.3	289	3.7
<u>Villages</u>					
Erie Beach	137	5	3.6	1	0.7

Kent	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Villages (cont'd)</u>					
Erieau	497	50	10.1	7	1.4
Highgate	374	18	4.8	3	0.8
Thamesville	1,054	86	8.2	24	2.3
Wheatley	1,362	43	3.2	9	0.7

1) Total population 3,030, for
other part see Essex.

Lambton	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	102,131	7,448	7.3	3,542	3.5
Bosanquet	3,221	175	5.4	48	1.5
Brooke	2,117	93	4.4	58	2.7
Dawn	1,897	90	4.7	9	0.5
Enniskillen	2,896	187	6.5	125	4.3
Euphemia	1,296	42	3.2	15	1.2
Moore	5,722	377	6.6	121	2.1
Plympton	3,259	62	1.9	16	0.5
Sarnia	8,040	367	4.6	113	1.4
Sombra	3,564	493	13.8	103	2.9
Warwick	2,346	34	1.4	16	0.7
Indian Reserves	2,117	41	1.9	25	1.2
<u>Cities</u>					
Sarnia	50,976	4,710	9.2	2,682	5.3
<u>Towns</u>					
Forest	2,188	85	3.9	21	1.0
Petrolia	3,708	160	4.3	40	1.1
<u>Villages</u>					
Alvinston	660	11	1.7	1	0.2
Arkona	504	24	4.8	10	2.0
Courtright	532	43	8.1	8	1.5

Lambton (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Villages (cont'd)</u>					
Grand Bend	928	137	14.8	26	2.8
Oil Springs	484	14	2.9	0	0
Point Edward	2,744	198	7.2	92	3.4
Thedford	759	63	8.3	10	1.3
Watford	1,293	28	2.2	0	0
Wyoming	880	14	1.6	3	0.3

Lanark	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	40,313	2,636	6.5	823	2.0
Bathurst	1,885	73	3.9	19	1.0
Beckwith	1,169	57	4.9	23	2.0
Burgess N.	462	14	3.0	3	0.6
Dalhousie and Sher- brooke N.	869	38	4.4	1	0.1
Darling	325	83	25.5	9	2.8
Drummond	1,428	20	1.4	6	0.4
Elmsley N.	1,048	54	5.2	24	2.3
Lanark	873	38	4.4	2	0.2
Lavant	261	37	14.2	4	1.5
Montague	4,654	770	16.5	436	9.4
Pakenham	1,143	34	3.0	13	1.1
Ramsay	1,672	60	3.6	13	0.8
Sherbrooke S.	580	12	2.1	1	0.2
<u>Towns</u>					
Almonte	3,267	266	8.1	52	1.6
Carleton Place	4,796	270	5.6	55	1.1
Perth	5,360	216	4.0	41	0.8
Smiths Falls	9,603	504	5.2	120	1.2
<u>Villages</u>					
Lanark	918	90	9.8	1	0.1

Leeds	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	46,889	3,357	7.2	1,199	2.6
Bastard & Burgess S.	2,401	88	3.7	25	1.0
Crosby N.	663	39	5.9	0	0
Crosby S.	1,314	47	3.6	4	0.3
Elizabethtown	6,557	790	12.0	553	8.4
Elmsley S.	1,019	48	4.7	9	0.9
Escott Front	976	47	4.8	5	0.5
Kitley	1,624	63	2.9	8	0.5
Leeds & Lansdowne Front	3,055	151	4.9	19	0.6
Leeds & Lansdowne Rear	1,963	36	1.8	8	0.4
Yonge Front	1,497	46	3.1	20	1.3
Yonge & Escott Rear	953	18	1.9	4	0.4
<u>Towns</u>					
Brockville	17,744	1,430	8.1	506	2.9
Gananoque	5,096	477	9.4	31	0.6
<u>Villages</u>					
Athens	1,015	33	3.3	4	0.4
Newboro	301	18	6.0	1	0.3
Westport	711	26	3.7	2	0.3

Lennox and Addington	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	23,717	1,030	4.3	130	0.5
Adolphustown	509	29	5.7	0	0
Amherst Island	441	13	2.9	0	0
Camden E.	3,196	96	3.0	2	0.1
Denbigh, Abinger & Ashley	701	55	7.8	13	1.9
Ernestown	5,704	260	4.6	58	1.0
Fredericksburgh N.	1,713	25	1.5	1	0.1
Fredericksburgh S.	848	19	2.2	4	0.5
Kaladar, Anglesea & Effingham	1,405	199	14.2	13	0.9
Richmond	2,242	73	3.3	3	0.1
Sheffield	1,196	64	5.3	2	0.2
<u>Towns</u>					
Napanee	4,500	110	2.4	10	0.2
<u>Villages</u>					
Bath	693	57	8.2	19	2.7
Newburgh	569	30	5.3	5	0.9

Lincoln	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	126,674	5,933	4.7	2,454	1.9
Caistor	1,670	12	0.7	1	0.1
Clinton	5,825	113	1.9	31	0.5
Gainsborough	2,532	49	1.9	24	0.9
Grimsby N.	5,757	134	2.3	22	0.4
Grimsby S.	2,319	24	1.0	9	0.4
Louth	5,086	129	2.5	49	1.0
Niagara	8,616	241	2.8	106	1.2
<u>Cities</u>					
St. Catharines	84,472	4,939	5.8	2,133	2.5
<u>Towns</u>					
Grimsby	5,148	141	2.7	38	0.7
Niagara	2,712	84	3.1	23	0.8
<u>Villages</u>					
Beamsville	2,537	67	2.6	18	0.7

Manitoulin	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	11,176	553	4.9	90	0.8
Assiginack ¹⁾	805	22	2.7	10	1.2
Barrie Island	146	0	0	0	0
Billings	385	0	0	0	0
Burpee	301	1	0.3	0	0
Carnarvon	995	32	3.2	1	0.1
Cockburn Island	66	10	15.2	2	3.0
Gordon	490	6	1.2	1	0.2
Howland ²⁾	770	13	1.7	0	0
Rutherford & George Island	484	240	50.0	14	2.9
Sandfield	178	5	2.8	0	0
Tehkummah	473	13	2.7	0	0
Unorganized	1,075	26	2.4	15	1.4
Indian Reserves	2,765	20	0.7	13	0.5
<u>Towns</u>					
Gore Bay	716	14	2.0	0	0
Little Current	1,527	151	9.9	34	2.2

1) Comprised of the townships of Assiginack, Bidwell (part) and Sheguiandah (part).

2) Comprised of the townships of Howland, Bidwell (part) and Sheguiandah (part).

Middlesex	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	221,422	6,703	3.0	1,940	0.9
Adelaide	1,798	24	1.3	3	0.2
Biddulph	1,832	20	1.1	8	0.4
Caradoc	4,320	68	1.6	23	0.5
Delaware	1,935	62	3.2	9	0.5
Dorchester N.	5,370	139	2.6	14	0.3
Ekfrid	1,922	41	2.1	12	0.6
Lobo	2,621	48	1.8	13	0.5
London	5,885	112	1.9	37	0.6
McGillivray	1,824	40	2.2	5	0.3
Metcalfe	892	20	2.2	11	1.2
Mosa	1,321	47	3.6	15	1.1
Nissouri N.	3,042	65	2.1	17	0.6
Westminister	5,829	155	2.7	39	0.7
Williams E.	1,052	37	3.5	1	0.1
Williams W.	957	24	2.5	6	0.6
Indian Reserves	1,565	1	0.1	0	0
<u>Cities</u>					
London	169,569	5,569	3.3	1,656	1.0
<u>Towns</u>					
Parkhill	1,169	42	3.6	14	1.2

Middlesex (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Towns (cont'd)</u>					
Strathroy	5,150	101	2.0	28	0.5
<u>Villages</u>					
Ailsa Craig	554	13	2.3	1	0.2
Glencoe	1,156	33	2.9	11	1.0
Lucan	986	14	1.4	5	0.5
Newbury	328	24	7.3	10	3.0
Wardsville	345	4	1.2	2	0.6

Muskoka	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	26,705	1,590	6.0	456	1.7
Brunel	1,055	26	2.5	9	0.9
Cardwell	121	7	5.8	2	1.7
Chaffey	2,393	56	2.3	5	0.2
Draper	505	8	1.6	2	0.4
Franklin	706	26	3.7	6	0.8
Freeman	983	83	8.4	12	1.2
Maculay	836	9	1.1	2	0.2
McLean	437	6	1.4	4	0.9
Medora & Wood	1,393	116	8.3	3	0.2
Monck	1,218	24	2.0	1	0.1
Morrison	803	23	2.9	1	0.1
Muskoka	1,890	85	4.5	12	0.6
Oakley	178	7	3.9	0	0
Ridout	229	5	2.2	0	0
Ryde	206	20	9.7	1	0.5
Stephenson	817	23	2.8	10	1.2
Stisted	265	12	4.5	4	1.5
Watt	661	15	2.3	3	0.5
Unorganized	1,311	714	54.5	295	22.5
Indian Reserves	152	6	3.9	2	1.3

Muskoka (con't)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Towns</u>					
Bala	495	11	2.2	6	1.2
Bracebridge	2,927	76	2.6	20	0.7
Gravenhurst	3,077	105	3.4	24	0.8
Huntsville	3,189	106	3.3	28	0.9
<u>Villages</u>					
Port Carling	529	14	2.6	2	0.4
Port Sydney	192	3	1.6	2	1.0
Windermere	137	4	2.9	0	0

Nipissing	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	70,568	30,793	43.6	25,408	36.0
Bonfield	997	657	65.9	618	62.0
Caldwell	1,854	1,789	96.5	1,783	96.2
Calvin	513	144	28.1	86	16.8
Cameron I.D.	185	62	33.5	43	23.2
Chisholm	935	587	62.8	531	56.8
Ferris E.	1,808	1,393	77.0	1,320	73.0
Ferris W.	5,048	820	16.2	400	7.9
Field	1,092	1,013	92.8	1,002	91.8
Mattawan	105	43	41.0	28	26.7
Papineau	716	437	61.0	387	54.1
Springer	1,571	1,278	81.3	1,241	79.0
Widdifield	12,063	3,741	31.0	2,472	20.5
Unorganized	8,369	4,221	50.4	3,408	40.7
Indian Reserves	405	16	4.0	12	3.0
<u>Cities</u>					
North Bay	23,781	6,292	26.5	4,434	18.6
<u>Towns</u>					
Bonfield	714	627	87.8	607	85.0
Cache Bay	810	653	80.6	600	74.1
Mattawa	3,314	2,177	65.7	1,755	53.0
Sturgeon Falls	6,208	4,843	77.0	4,681	74.4

Norfolk	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	50,475	1,283	2.5	392	0.8
Charlottetville	5,380	130	2.4	41	0.8
Houghton	2,276	63	2.8	27	1.2
Middleton	3,917	83	2.1	33	0.8
Townsend	5,421	98	1.8	18	0.3
Walsingham N.	2,920	64	2.2	42	1.4
Walsingham S.	2,431	64	2.6	4	0.2
Windham	5,885	135	2.3	60	1.0
Woodhouse	3,992	128	3.2	37	0.9
<u>Towns</u>					
Delhi	3,427	65	1.9	41	1.2
Port Dover	3,064	109	3.6	30	1.0
Simcoe	8,754	280	3.2	51	0.6
Waterford	2,221	48	2.1	6	0.3
<u>Villages</u>					
Port Rowan	787	16	2.0	2	0.3

Northumberland	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	41,892	1,604	3.8	322	0.8
Alnwick	611	2	0.3	0	0
Brighton	2,451	86	3.5	13	0.5
Cramahe	2,124	58	2.7	20	0.9
Haldimand	2,803	62	2.2	30	1.1
Hamilton	5,057	136	2.7	34	0.7
Monaghan S.	733	7	1.0	0	0
Murray	4,558	253	5.6	26	0.6
Percy	2,090	44	2.1	6	0.3
Seymour	2,546	94	3.7	6	0.2
Indian Reserves	159	0	0	0	0
<u>Towns</u>					
Campbellford	3,478	144	4.1	12	0.3
Cobourg	10,646	559	5.3	136	1.3
<u>Villages</u>					
Brighton	2,403	85	3.5	30	1.2
Colborne	1,336	27	2.0	4	0.3
Hastings	897	47	5.2	5	0.6

Ontario	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	135,895	5,401	4.0	2,063	1.5
Brock	3,007	54	1.8	13	0.4
Mara	2,495	133	5.3	4	0.6
Pickering	17,201	624	3.6	208	1.2
Rama	916	38	4.1	6	0.7
Reach	3,129	73	2.3	19	0.6
Scott	1,918	24	1.3	8	0.4
Scugog	427	10	2.3	3	0.7
Thorah	1,106	41	3.7	2	0.2
Uxbridge	2,879	93	3.2	7	0.2
Whitby	6,312	194	3.1	66	1.0
Whitby E.	2,683	95	3.5	14	0.5
Indian Reserves	393	5	1.3	1	0.3
<u>Cities</u>					
Oshawa	62,415	2,946	4.7	1,382	2.2
<u>Towns</u>					
Ajax	7,755	330	4.3	129	1.7
Uxbridge	2,316	38	1.6	9	0.4
Whitby	14,685	551	3.8	124	0.8
<u>Villages</u>					
Beaverton	1,217	41	3.4	17	1.4

Ontario (con't)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<hr/>					
<u>Villages (con't)</u>					
Cannington	1,024	6	0.6	0	0
Pickering	1,755	53	3.0	30	1.7
Port Perry	2,262	52	2.3	11	0.5

Oxford	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	70,499	1,668	2.4	474	0.7
Blandford	1,572	43	2.7	2	0.1
Blenheim	4,451	91	2.0	18	0.4
Dereham	4,324	82	1.9	21	0.5
Nissouri E.	2,810	32	1.1	9	0.3
Norwich N.	2,330	32	1.4	1	0.4
Norwich S.	3,055	49	1.6	17	0.6
Oxford E.	2,502	45	1.8	0	0
Oxford N.	1,767	34	1.9	5	0.3
Oxford W.	3,422	71	2.1	18	0.5
Zorra E.	5,331	267	5.0	109	2.0
Zorra W.	2,158	40	1.9	12	0.6
<u>Cities</u>					
Woodstock	20,486	460	2.2	149	0.7
<u>Towns</u>					
Ingersoll	6,874	174	2.5	40	0.6
Tillsonburg	6,600	187	2.8	59	0.9
<u>Villages</u>					
Embro	552	1	0.2	0	0
Norwich	1,703	36	2.1	13	0.8
Tavistock ¹⁾	562	24	4.3	1	0.2

1) Total population 1,232, for other part see Perth.

Parry Sound	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	29,632	3,110	10.5	1,009	3.4
Armour	788	36	4.6	3	0.4
Carling	369	25	6.8	6	1.6
Chapman	320	4	1.3	0	0
Christie	277	3	1.1	1	0.3
Foley	811	45	5.5	7	0.9
Hagerman	388	5	1.3	1	0.3
Himsworth N.	1,845	560	30.4	298	16.2
Himsworth S.	1,029	84	8.2	40	3.9
Humphrey	453	17	3.8	6	1.3
Joly	127	3	2.4	2	1.6
Machar	358	45	12.6	10	2.8
McDougall	2,219	285	12.8	91	4.1
McKellar	437	7	1.6	0	0
McMurrich	406	21	5.2	3	0.7
Nipissing	649	62	9.6	21	3.2
Perry	980	26	2.7	10	1.0
Ryerson	472	31	6.6	2	0.4
Strong	733	8	1.1	1	0.1
Unorganized	5,309	1,088	20.5	366	6.9
Indian Reserves	555	2	0.4	4	0.7
<u>Towns</u>					
Kearney	365	51	14.0	4	1.1

Parry Sound (con't)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Towns (con't)</u>					
Parry Sound	6,004	450	7.5	89	1.5
Powassan	1,064	88	8.3	20	1.9
Trout Creek	510	20	3.9	6	1.2
<u>Villages</u>					
Burk's Falls	926	50	5.4	5	0.5
Magnetawan	205	8	3.9	1	0.5
Rosseau	233	27	11.6	2	0.9
South River	1,044	39	3.8	5	0.5
Sundridge	756	20	2.6	5	0.7

Peel	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	111,575	3,426	3.1	1,256	1.1
Albion	3,048	93	3.1	27	0.9
Caledon	3,741	50	1.3	12	0.3
Chinguacousy	7,571	133	1.8	36	0.5
Toronto	62,616	2,135	3.4	838	1.3
Toronto Gore	1,115	46	4.1	15	1.3
<u>Towns</u>					
Brampton	18,467	452	2.4	174	0.9
Port Credit	7,203	277	3.8	107	1.5
<u>Villages</u>					
Bolton	2,104	65	3.1	12	0.6
Caledon E.	654	25	3.8	6	0.9
Streetsville	5,056	150	3.0	29	0.6

Perth	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	57,452	1,452	2.5	199	0.3
Blanshard	1,991	17	0.9	4	0.2
Downie	2,595	48	1.8	10	0.4
Easthope N.	2,116	33	1.6	8	0.4
Easthope S.	1,646	23	1.4	6	0.4
Ellice	2,704	125	4.6	7	0.3
Elma	3,323	69	2.1	1	0.03
Fullarton	1,555	12	0.8	5	0.3
Hibbert	1,636	25	1.5	8	0.5
Logan	2,262	13	0.6	3	0.1
Mornington	2,509	274	10.9	2	0.1
Wallace	2,136	16	0.7	0	0
<u>Cities</u>					
Stratford	20,467	528	2.6	115	0.6
<u>Towns</u>					
Listowel	4,002	85	2.1	8	0.2
Mitchell	2,247	52	2.3	3	0.1
St. Mary's	4,487	75	1.7	12	0.3
<u>Villages</u>					
Milverton	1,111	42	3.8	6	0.5
Tavistock ¹⁾	670	15	2.2	1	0.1

1) Total population, for other part see Oxford

Peterborough	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	76,375	3,315	4.3	468	0.6
Asphodel	1,440	23	1.6	4	0.3
Belmont & Methuen	1,735	57	3.3	8	0.5
Burleigh & Anstruther	975	32	3.3.	6	0.6
Chandos	441	19	4.3	1	0.2
Duro	3,139	137	4.4	18	0.6
Dummer	1,495	25	1.7	0	0
Ennismore	619	27	4.4	2	0.3
Galway and Cavendish	270	1	0.4	0	0
Harvey	885	55	6.2	2	0.2
Monaghan N.	3,875	159	4.1	14	0.4
Otonabee	4,629	189	4.1	36	0.8
Smith	4,724	189	4.0	20	0.4
Indian Reserves	476	2	0.4	2	0.4
<u>Cities</u>					
Peterborough	47,185	2,272	4.8	331	0.7
<u>Villages</u>					
Havelock	1,260	52	4.1	6	0.5
Lakefield	2,167	44	2.0	18	0.8
Norwood	1,060	32	3.0	0	0

Prescott	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	27,226	22,773	83.6	22,491	82.6
Alfred	1,923	1,844	95.9	1,842	95.8
Caledonia	1,407	1,152	81.9	1,138	80.9
Hawkesbury E.	3,163	2,492	78.8	2,524	79.8
Hawkesbury W.	1,793	1,104	61.6	1,053	58.7
Longueuil	933	796	85.3	791	84.8
Plantagenet N.	2,834	2,512	88.6	2,528	89.2
Plantagenet S.	2,393	2,004	83.7	1,958	81.8
<u>Towns</u>					
Hawkesbury	8,661	7,627	88.1	7,547	87.1
Vankleek Hill	1,735	1,060	61.1	979	56.4
<u>Villages</u>					
Alfred	1,195	1,108	92.7	1,084	90.7
L'Orignal	1,189	1,074	90.3	1,047	88.1

Prince Edward	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	21,108	968	4.6	183	0.9
Ameliasburgh	3,912	227	5.8	24	0.6
Athol	1,069	36	3.4	5	0.5
Hallowell	4,332	247	5.7	88	2.0
Hillier	1,432	53	3.7	3	0.2
Marysburgh N.	1,072	10	0.9	0	0
Marysburgh S.	889	26	2.9	9	1.0
Sophiasburgh	1,673	63	3.8	7	0.4
<u>Towns</u>					
Picton	4,862	252	5.2	46	0.9
<u>Villages</u>					
Bloomfield	803	21	2.6	1	0.1
Wellington	1,064	33	3.1	0	0

Rainy River	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	26,531	2,799	10.5	1,085	4.1
Alberton ¹⁾	491	69	14.5	32	6.5
Atikokan	7,093	789	11.1	328	4.6
Atwood	417	68	16.3	18	4.3
Blue	143	7	4.9	7	4.9
Chapple ²⁾	1,196	23	1.9	12	1.0
Dilke	276	153	55.4	140	50.7
Emo ³⁾	1,111	71	6.4	15	1.3
Kingsford I.D.	95	11	11.6	2	2.1
Lavallee ⁴⁾	950	60	6.3	21	2.2
McCrosson & Tovell	306	7	2.3	1	0.3
Morley	633	49	7.7	11	1.7
Morson	229	33	14.4	4	1.7
Worthington	194	23	11.9	13	6.7
Unorganized	1,704	249	14.6	86	5.0
Indian Reserves	1,043	16	1.5	16	1.5
<u>Towns</u>					
Fort Frances	9,481	1,011	10.7	302	3.2
Rainy River	1,168	160	13.7	77	6.6

1) Comprised of the Townships of Grozier and Roddick.

2) Comprised of the townships of Shenston, Dobie, Mather, Barwick, Roseberry, Tait, Potts and Richardson.

3) Comprised of the Townships of Aylsworth, Lash and Carpenter.

4) Comprised of the Townships of Burriss, Devlin and Woodyatt.

Renfrew	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	89,635	14,044	15.7	5,498	6.1
Admaston	1,325	102	7.7	16	1.2
Algona N.	551	21	3.8	2	0.4
Algona S.	373	1	0.3	0	0
Alice & Fraser	2,083	307	14.7	139	6.7
Bagot & Blythfield	1,013	170	16.8	30	3.0
Bromley	1,447	86	5.9	23	1.6
Brougham	288	32	11.1	3	1.0
Brudenell & Lyndoch	999	9	0.9	0	0
Gratton	1,326	189	14.3	64	4.8
Griffith & Matawatchan	411	100	24.3	17	4.1
Hagarty & Richards	1,638	65	4.0	7	0.4
Head, Clara & Maria	549	285	51.9	110	20.0
Horton	1,610	150	9.3	27	1.7
McNab	3,288	418	12.7	99	3.0
Pembroke	956	198	20.7	84	8.8
Petawawa	9,330	1,366	14.6	613	6.6
Radcliffe	728	60	8.2	16	2.2
Raglan	734	18	2.5	1	0.1
Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie & McKay	2,079	741	35.6	388	18.7
Ross	1,660	111	6.7	45	2.7
Sebastopol	1,040	120	11.5	70	6.7
Sherwood, Jones & Burns	1,301	14	1.1	4	0.3

Renfrew (con't)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
Stafford	3,131	301	9.6	402	12.8
Westmeath	1,972	500	25.4	270	13.7
Wilberforce	1,409	13	0.9	2	0.1
Indian Reserves	241	9	3.7	2	0.8
<u>Towns</u>					
Arnprior	5,474	769	14.0	224	4.1
Deep River	5,377	580	10.8	217	4.0
Pembroke	16,791	4,256	25.3	1,742	10.4
Renfrew	8,935	1,421	15.9	247	2.8
<u>Villages</u>					
Barry's Bay	1,439	53	3.7	3	0.2
Beachburg	542	18	3.3	2	0.4
Braeside	528	139	26.3	89	16.9
Chalk River	1,135	291	25.6	135	11.9
Cobden	942	64	6.8	10	1.1
Eganville	1,549	129	8.3	27	1.7
Killaloe Station	932	26	2.8	0	0
Petawawa	4,509	912	20.2	368	8.2

Russell	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	20,892	15,293	73.2	16,166	77.4
Cambridge	2,510	2,442	97.3	2,429	96.8
Clarence	4,727	3,948	83.5	4,270	90.3
Cumberland	5,478	2,899	52.9	2,897	52.9
Russell	3,863	2,790	72.2	2,743	71.0
<u>Towns</u>					
Rockland	3,037	1,993	65.6	2,630	86.6
<u>Villages</u>					
Casselman	1,277	1,221	95.6	1,197	93.7

Simcoe	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	141,271	15,022	10.6	7,552	5.3
Adjala	1,628	47	2.9	15	0.9
Essa	13,753	1,520	11.1	754	5.5
Flos	2,500	149	6.0	67	2.7
Gwillimbury W.	2,642	36	1.4	10	0.4
Innisfil	6,987	249	3.6	75	1.1
Matchedash	381	34	8.9	0	0
Medonte	2,362	128	5.4	72	3.0
Nottawasaga	4,271	70	1.6	10	0.2
Orillia	10,054	538	5.4	60	0.6
Oro	4,284	135	3.2	45	1.1
Sunnidale	2,866	64	2.2	27	0.9
Tay	3,670	680	18.5	204	5.6
Tecumseh	3,209	56	1.7	14	0.4
Tiny	4,430	2,859	64.5	2,446	55.2
Tosorontio	1,886	45	2.4	22	1.2
Vespra	3,489	192	5.5	58	1.7
Indian Reserves	396	0	0	1	0.3
<u>Cities</u>					
Barrie	21,169	895	4.2	335	1.6
<u>Towns</u>					
Alliston	2,884	104	3.6	53	1.8

Simcoe (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<hr/>					
<u>Towns (cont'd)</u>					
Bradford	2,342	60	2.6	34	1.5
Collingwood	8,385	170	2.0	33	0.4
Midland	8,656	1,912	22.1	614	7.1
Orillia	15,345	663	4.3	125	0.8
Penetanguishene	5,340	3,514	65.8	2,357	44.1
Stayner	1,671	24	1.4	1	0.1
<u>Villages</u>					
Beeton	810	20	2.5	6	0.7
Coldwater	726	24	3.3	1	0.2
Creemore	850	16	1.9	6	0.7
Elmvale	957	34	3.6	18	1.9
Port McNicoll	1,053	224	21.3	61	5.8
Tottenham	778	32	4.1	10	1.3
Victoria Harbour	1,066	505	47.4	10	0.9
Wasaga Beach	431	23	5.5	8	1.9

Stormont	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	57,867	27,672	47.8	21,206	36.6
Cornwall	4,340	1,415	32.6	661	15.2
Finch	2,413	1,132	46.9	984	40.8
Osnabruck	3,404	367	10.8	101	3.0
Roxborough	3,108	1,222	39.3	937	30.0
Indian Reserves	577	0	0	1	0.2
<u>Cities</u>					
Cornwall	43,639	23,452	53.7	18,496	42.4
<u>Villages</u>					
Finch	386	84	21.8	26	6.7

Sudbury	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	165,862	65,129	39.3	54,940	33.1
Baldwin	505	271	53.7	221	43.8
Balfour	1,907	1,171	61.4	1,096	57.5
Blezard	4,615	2,939	63.7	2,672	57.9
Capreol	2,348	1,435	61.1	1,340	57.1
Casimir, Jennings & Appleby	1,124	1,007	89.6	985	87.6
Chapleau	3,785	1,733	45.8	1,445	38.2
Cosby, Mason & Martland	1,686	1,541	91.4	1,502	89.1
Dowling	1,436	592	41.2	479	33.4
Drury, Denison & Graham	1,836	423	23.0	305	16.6
Falconbridge	1,349	175	13.0	84	6.2
Hagar	828	506	61.1	444	53.6
Hallam	203	56	27.6	29	14.3
Hanmer	4,007	2,797	69.8	2,646	66.0
Nairn	298	62	20.8	34	11.4
Neelon & Garson	5,286	1,712	32.4	1,256	23.8
Onaping I.D.	1,106	220	19.9	129	11.7
Ratter & Dunnet	1,386	1,016	72.9	1,006	72.6
Rayside	4,820	3,364	69.8	3,173	65.8
Renabie I.D.	423	118	27.9	97	22.9
Salter, May & Harrow	636	137	21.5	79	12.4
Waters	2,064	275	13.3	170	8.2

Sudbury (cont'd)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
Unorganized	18,301	7,479	40.9	6,176	33.7
Indian Reserves	327	0	0	0	0
<u>Cities</u>					
Sudbury	80,120	27,340	34.1	23,337	29.1
<u>Towns</u>					
Capreol	3,003	692	23.0	408	13.6
Chelmsford	2,559	2,051	80.1	1,979	77.3
Coniston	2,692	1,096	40.7	825	30.6
Copper Cliff	3,600	374	10.4	165	4.6
Espanola	5,353	2,479	46.3	1,646	30.7
Levack	3,178	886	27.9	623	19.6
Lively	3,211	539	16.8	249	7.8
Massey	1,324	538	40.4	314	23.7
Webbwood	546	108	19.8	26	4.8

Thunder Bay	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	138,518	12,692	9.2	6,142	4.4
Beardmore I.D.	1,305	282	21.6	202	15.5
Conmee	323	6	1.9	0	0
Dorion	557	85	15.3	45	8.1
Gillies	425	5	1.2	4	0.9
Longlac I.D.	1,144	474	41.4	404	35.3
Manitouwadge I.D.	2,635	680	25.8	609	23.1
Marathon I.D.	2,568	526	20.5	342	13.3
Nakina I.D.	892	126	14.1	85	9.5
Neebing ¹⁾	4,404	247	5.6	68	1.5
Nipigon	2,618	482	18.4	171	6.5
O'Connor	375	7	1.9	1	0.3
Oliver	1,269	71	5.6	28	2.2
Paipoonge	2,145	106	5.0	29	1.4
Red Rock I.D.	1,861	510	27.4	261	14.0
Schreiber	2,230	329	14.8	134	6.0
Shuniah ²⁾	5,667	530	9.4	163	2.9
Terrace Bay	2,013	396	19.7	103	5.1
Unorganized	9,561	1,385	14.5	955	10.0
Indian Reserves	2,661	0	0	0	0
<u>Cities</u>					
Fort William	45,214	2,363	5.2	753	1.7
Port Arthur	45,276	3,244	7.2	1,175	2.6

Thunder Bay (con't)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
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<u>Towns</u>					
Geraldton	3,375	838	24.8	710	21.0

- 1) Comprised of the townships of Blake, Pardee and Neebing.
- 2) Comprised of the townships of McIntyre, McGregor and McTavish.

Timiskaming	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	50,971	15,637	30.7	13,617	26.7
Armstrong	1,203	1,048	87.1	1,030	85.6
Brethour	296	166	56.1	149	50.3
Bucke	1,774	261	14.7	652	36.8
Casey	679	613	90.3	598	88.1
Chamberlain	429	89	20.7	54	12.6
Coleman	712	242	34.0	147	20.6
Dack	507	44	8.7	27	5.3
Dymond	934	431	46.1	328	35.1
Evanturel	714	178	24.9	140	19.6
Gauthier I.D.	297	60	20.2	39	13.1
Harley	534	151	28.3	139	26.0
Harris	337	108	32.0	95	28.2
Hilliard	398	173	43.5	161	40.5
Hudson	379	162	42.7	156	41.2
James	701	377	53.8	315	44.9
Kerns	516	117	22.7	98	19.0
Kingham ¹⁾	52	6	11.5	4	7.7
Larder Lake	2,187	822	37.6	711	32.5
McGarry I.D.	2,998	983	32.8	888	29.6
Matachewan	1,031	700	67.9	647	62.8
Teck	17,422	4,138	23.8	3,277	18.8
Unorganized	4,495	990	22.0	863	19.2
Indian Reserves	0	0	0	0	0

Timiskaming (con't)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
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<u>Towns</u>					
Charlton	157	18	11.5	16	10.2
Cobalt	2,209	888	40.2	702	31.8
Englehart	1,786	201	11.3	128	7.2
Haileybury	2,638	1,113	42.2	978	37.1
Latchford	479	206	43.0	153	31.9
New Liskeard	4,896	1,181	24.1	951	19.4
<u>Villages</u>					
Thornloe	211	171	81.0	171	81.0

1) Total population 79, for
other part see Cochrane.

Victoria	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	29,750	864	2.9	126	0.4
Bexley	661	43	6.5	0	0
Carden	329	3	0.9	0	0
Dalton	204	1	0.5	0	0
Eldon	1,590	15	0.9	7	0.4
Emily	1,691	26	1.5	5	0.3
Fenelon	2,074	31	1.5	5	0.2
Laxton, Digby & Langford	593	19	3.2	4	0.7
Mariposa	2,876	41	1.4	5	0.2
Ops	1,928	36	1.9	5	0.3
Somerville	1,203	46	3.8	3	0.2
Verulam	1,404	16	1.1	4	0.3
<u>Towns</u>					
Lindsay	11,399	490	4.3	70	0.6
<u>Villages</u>					
Bobcaygeon	1,210	38	3.1	9	0.7
Fenelon Falls	1,359	39	2.9	5	0.4
Omeme	809	16	2.0	3	0.4
Sturgeon Point	21	0	0	0	0
Woodville	399	4	1.0	1	0.3

Waterloo	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	176,754	6,995	4.0	1,764	1.0
Dumfries N.	3,399	64	1.9	7	0.2
Waterloo	9,000	403	4.5	53	0.6
Wellesley	5,166	342	6.6	4	0.1
Wilmot	5,714	235	4.1	12	0.2
Woolwich	5,492	250	4.6	6	0.1
<u>Cities</u>					
Galt	27,830	1,129	4.1	475	1.7
Kitchener	74,485	2,799	3.8	856	1.1
Waterloo	21,366	908	4.2	164	0.8
<u>Towns</u>					
Elmira	3,337	49	1.5	12	0.4
Hespeler	4,519	141	3.1	38	0.8
Preston	11,577	485	4.2	96	0.8
<u>Villages</u>					
Ayr	1,016	31	3.1	5	0.5
Bridgeport	1,672	108	6.5	28	1.7
New Hamburg	2,181	51	2.3	8	0.4

Welland	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	164,741	15,066	9.1	10,336	6.3
Bertie	8,595	295	3.4	79	0.9
Crowland	1,870	174	9.3	117	6.3
Humberstone	6,574	587	8.9	389	5.9
Pelham	4,795	101	2.1	47	1.0
Stamford	31,014	1,619	5.2	771	2.5
Thorold	6,815	494	7.2	279	4.1
Wainfleet	4,755	111	2.3	47	1.0
Willoughby	1,881	97	5.2	39	2.1
<u>Cities</u>					
Niagara Falls	22,351	1,333	6.0	719	3.2
Welland	36,079	6,939	19.2	5,976	16.6
<u>Towns</u>					
Fort Erie	9,027	357	4.0	99	1.1
Port Colborne	14,886	2,112	14.2	1,486	10.0
Thorold	8,633	428	5.0	149	1.7
<u>Villages</u>					
Chippawa	3,256	189	5.8	51	1.6
Crystal Beach	1,886	218	11.6	72	3.8
Fonthill	2,324	12	0.5	16	0.7

Wellington	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	84,702	1,721	2.0	466	0.6
Arthur	1,717	24	1.4	2	0.1
Eramosa	3,093	42	1.4	4	0.1
Erin	3,272	59	1.8	14	0.4
Garafraxa W.	1,573	9	0.6	1	0.1
Guelph	5,636	243	4.3	113	2.0
Luther W.	1,252	10	0.8	2	0.2
Maryborough	1,993	20	1.0	3	0.2
Minto	2,077	20	1.0	3	0.1
Nichol	1,925	10	0.5	1	0.1
Peel	2,988	91	3.0	2	0.1
Pilkington	1,227	34	2.8	2	0.2
Puslinch	3,593	48	1.3	17	0.5
<u>Cities</u>					
Guelph	39,838	934	2.3	276	0.7
<u>Towns</u>					
Fergus	3,831	31	0.8	3	0.1
Harriston	1,631	9	0.6	0	0
Mount Forest	2,623	39	1.5	10	0.4
Palmerston	1,554	26	1.7	7	0.5
<u>Villages</u>					
Arthur	1,200	18	1.5	1	0.1

Wellington (con't)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Villages (con't)</u>					
Clifford	542	6	1.1	0	0
Drayton	646	18	2.8	1	0.2
Elora	1,486	16	1.1	3	0.2
Erin	1,005	14	1.4	1	0.1

York	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
	1,733,108	58,012	3.3	24,516	1.4
Etobicoke	156,035	4,241	2.7	1,507	1.0
Georgina	2,415	140	5.8	2	0.1
Gwillimbury E.	10,357	243	2.3	63	0.6
Gwillimbury N.	5,642	125	2.2	43	0.8
King	12,845	347	2.7	86	0.7
Markham	13,426	270	2.0	74	0.6
Scarborough	217,286	7,331	3.4	2,298	1.1
Vaughan	16,701	487	2.9	149	0.9
Whitchurch	7,391	258	3.5	76	1.0
York	129,645	3,085	2.4	1,429	1.1
York E.	72,409	2,287	3.2	769	1.1
York N.	269,959	7,061	2.6	2,767	1.0
Indian Reserves	108	0	0	0	0
<u>Cities</u>					
Toronto	672,407	27,564	4.1	13,538	2.0
<u>Towns</u>					
Aurora	8,791	285	3.2	75	0.9
Leaside	18,579	362	1.9	115	0.6
Mimico	18,212	783	4.3	318	1.7
Newmarket	8,932	237	2.7	57	0.6
New Toronto	13,384	787	5.9	378	2.8
Richmond Hill	16,446	545	3.3	167	1.0
Weston	9,715	260	2.7	93	1.0

York (con't)	Total Population	Ethnic Origin		Mother Tongue	
		French	%	French	%
<u>Villages</u>					
Forest Hill	20,489	248	1.2	147	0.7
Long Branch	11,039	593	5.4	228	2.1
Markham	4,294	85	2.0	17	0.4
Stouffville	3,188	81	2.5	7	0.2
Sutton	1,470	65	4.4	1	0.1
Swansea	9,628	202	2.1	98	1.0
Woodbridge	2,315	40	1.7	14	0.6

AN ANALYSIS OF BRIEFS SUBMITTED TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM
AND BICULTURALISM FROM THE POINT OF
VIEW OF THEIR RELEVANCE TO THE PROVINCE
OF ONTARIO

by Miss Elizabeth Way
(Student at Queen's University)

Summer, 1965

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- PART I Briefs Originating in Ontario.
- PART II Briefs Originating in Quebec.
- PART III Report on the Recommendations which could be
 implemented soon.

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Preface

The purpose of my study, under Dr. Meisel, is "to collect and classify the recommendations" which are to be found in all the briefs, from all over Canada, which have so far been submitted to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. This preliminary report is a summary of the collection and classification which I have so far done on the briefs and recommendations which have their source in the province of Ontario. It is thus only part of a more complete, final report.

Summarized in this report is the substance of the various recommendations from Ontario. The recommendations themselves have each been classified on special classification sheets. An example classification of a recommendation was submitted with the project plan. The sheets are being made available so that each recommendation can be traced to its original source. A more detailed compilation of the content of the recommendations and their attendant implications could be made in the future through a minute cross-tabulation of the data recorded on the basic sheets.

Report on the Ontario Briefs and Recommendations

Summary of the Recommendations:

The Ontario recommendations have been classified by subject matter under the following headings:

- Education -
 - general
 - language teaching
 - French public schools
 - university level
 - teacher recruitment, training and placement
 - exchange programmes
 - textbooks
 - the teaching of history
 - vocational, technical and business
 - adult
- Culture -
 - general
 - periodicals, newspapers and books
 - theatre, art and cultural exchanges
 - mass communications - radio, television,
films
 - libraries, archives and museums
- Public Relations -
 - municipal affairs,
 - use of French in the Ontario public service
 - use of French in the federal public service
 - use of French in private organizations
and industry
- Constitutional Aspect - French as an official language in Ontario

Ottawa as a federal district

Confederation, federalism

Education - general

One general demand which was made in this area was for a national educational system, mainly for the purpose of facilitating the movement of children from one province to another. Several more recommendations urged that the field of education be transferred to the federal field of jurisdiction and that a federal department of education be established. The functions of this new department ranged from complete control over the educational system to the function of simply providing information, research facilities and encouragement to the provincial departments. Other recommendations suggested the less permanent method of frequent consultation between the various provincial authorities. Another group of recommendations under this general heading included demands by ethnic organizations for the protection of the education rights of all ethnic minorities. This protection included both the setting up of ethnic schools by the government wherever there is a large enough group and the financial support by the government of the schools which the ethnic and cultural groups have set up on their own initiative. Several more recommendations urged that French language schools be established for the children of military personnel posted outside of Quebec. A fairly large number of recommendations concerned the financial aspect of the educational field. Some recommended that financial

subsidies be given to parents who are trying to obtain a bilingual education for their children and others wanted support from the government for private schools which provide a bilingual education. Most of the recommendations in this group, however, demanded equal financial treatment for the separate schools in Ontario. A final, small group of recommendations requested that religious education be relegated to the private sphere of education completely, without any government support.

Education - language teaching

The numerous recommendations classified under this heading have been sub-divided into two further groups, the teaching of the French language and the teaching of other languages. The problem of language teaching seems to be a problem which concerns a very large number of the organizations from Ontario which submitted briefs to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. There are approximately sixty such recommendations, although this number does comprise some which are not in favour of any change in the present policy. Included in the first sub-group are recommendations that French should be made compulsory at the public school level; that teaching methods should be vastly improved so that the concentration is, during the first years of instruction, on conversational French rather than written, grammatical French; and that greater use should be made of such teaching aids as television and films. Also suggested is a unified French programme from the beginning grade to the university level, and a Dominion-Provincial conference on the problems of teaching French. A common negative recommendation, however, from French-speaking groups in Ontario was that their children

not be subjected to the study of another language before they have fully learned their own, a less than easy process in an English-speaking province.

The underlying philosophy of the ethnic organizations on the subject of languages was that bilingualism should be defined as French or English and a second language of one's own choice, not necessarily just French and English. The recommendations of these ethnic organizations also urged that the government give financial support to ethnic groups which set up and run their own extra-curricular classes, and that other languages than French and English should be taught, at all levels of the educational system if there is a large enough ethnic group in a certain area to warrant such classes.

Education - French public schools

A large number of recommendations were made concerning the establishment of French schools within the public school system of Ontario. While it is possible now for French-speaking Roman Catholic children to receive instruction entirely in French under various Separate School Boards at the primary level, this right is not continued to the end of the secondary level. In most cases this French instruction ends with Grade 8, and in some cases, at the end of Grade 10. The French Canadian organizations which made recommendations in this field, however, indicated their preference for a complete public French education, with all teaching and communication done in the French language, on the model of the English public schools. Essential parts of this

French school system would be financial equality with the English public school system, textbooks created in the French language, rather than English or American texts or translations of the latter, and the privilege of writing all examinations, even those of Grade 13, in French. It was also often recommended that there be some institutional recognition of this French public school system within the Department of Education.

Education - university level

The recommendations under this heading embodied several different kinds of demands: that universities in Ontario should require, for entrance, a knowledge of French and English, that all universities in Ontario should receive equal treatment with respect to government grants, without regard for their language or religion, that English-speaking universities should establish English summer courses, on the model of the Laval University French summer school, and, finally, that the number of courses on French Canada in English-speaking universities should be increased. Under the same heading, the ethnic organizations were most concerned with achieving some accredited representation of their culture and language in the various universities.

Education - teacher recruitment, training and placement

The recommendations under the sub-heading of teacher training have been classified in two ways: the demands for efforts to increase the supply and competence of French-speaking teachers who would teach in the French schools and of teachers of French in the English schools. It was generally agreed in all the recommendations that both types should be bilingual, preferably with French as their mother tongue, the former because they will be communicating and teaching full in French and the latter because it was realized that French should be taught to English-speaking in French, not in English. Thus, it was recommended that the Ontario government set up, first, French departments within the English-speaking education and normal colleges to train the teachers of French, and second, education and normal schools which would be run in French to train the teachers who would teach in the French schools. It was also demanded that the existing French normal schools enjoy the same treatment in respect as the English normal schools.

To recruit these French-speaking teachers of French, it was suggested that some kind of exchange programme be set up between Ontario and Quebec. In return for valuable French teachers,

the Ontario government could supply Quebec with competent, English-speaking English teachers. It was also suggested that this exchange programme could be carried on with other French-speaking areas of the world.

With respect to the placement of teachers, and also to facilitate the movement of teachers from one province to another and, most important, to make the most efficient use of the teaching skill which is at present available the opinion was expressed that it would be wise to remove any religious restrictions which might still continue to hamper and prevent the hiring of otherwise fully competent teachers.

Education - exchange programmes

A very large number of recommendations was made in favour of exchange programmes. This kind of project was one which could be supported easily by nearly all the various types of organizations. It was recommended, for instance, that teacher exchanges between Ontario and Quebec be extended, that French and English-speaking universities should exchange professors, books and research information, that English-speaking university students should have the opportunity to spend their third year, on an exchange scholarship, in another university in Quebec, and vice versa. Also suggested was an exchange programme between civil servants of various provinces to discuss common problems and between high school students during the summer vacations. It was generally agreed that these exchanges should be financially supported by the government, and that private industry should

also be encouraged to give money for this purpose, that as many of these programmes as possible should be set up on as permanent a basis as possible, and that they should extend to all parts of Canada.

Education - textbooks

Agreement was easily reached under this heading on the importance of educational textbooks in the bilingual and bicultural development of Canada. French organizations concerned with the establishment of a French public school system in Ontario and the development of the French separate schools expressed the opinion that these schools should use French texts, texts which, in other words, have been written originally in the French language and which are not just translations of English or American works. Other types of organizations recommended that the texts used especially in the literature and history courses in all schools reflect the bicultural nature and development of the nation.

Education - the teaching of history

The teaching of history in Canadian schools was a subject which provoked a considerable amount of comment. The basic assumption of the recommendations on this subject was that it has been partially the inadequate and biased teaching of history in French and English Canada which has caused the disruption of Canadian unity, and it was specifically suggested that there should be a single, objective history text for all of Canada, a text which would be acceptable to, and would take into account the contributions of, all three groups in Canada, the French, the

English and the so-called "ethnic" and "cultural" groups. A number of recommendations urged that this work be composed by a board comprising representatives of all these groups.

Education - technical, vocational and business

This type of education was not the concern of many organizations; only two recommendations were made which could be included under this heading. It was recommended by a business organization that commerce and business courses could extend greater recognition to French Canada so that French Canadians would feel more at home in the business world, and a French Canadian oriented association cited the need for French-speaking technical and business schools.

Education - adult

The main emphasis of the few recommendations under this heading was on the need for more adult language classes. Also requested was the establishment of schools and institutes for professional linguists, translators and interpreters.

Culture - general

Under this heading, a fairly large number of recommendations was made which suggested the establishment of a permanent body to regulate cultural relations. One such recommendation advised the provincial government to enter this field itself with the setting up of an Ontario Arts Council, which would be the provincial counterpart of the Canada Council and which would work closely with the latter body. Other organizations requested the

federal government to create a federal department or Crown corporation with the broad functions of supervising the bicultural relations and development of the whole country as well as giving support to the cultural activities of the other ethnic minorities.

The recommendations of the ethnic organizations under this heading concerned the protection of their cultural rights. They demanded that the cultural activities of the ethnic minorities be given the same respect and financial support as the cultural activities of the French and the English groups. The ethnic associations insisted on the multicultural base of the Canadian society.

Also included under this subject heading are a number of recommendations which were against even any kind of biculturalism, much less multiculturalism, and which were in favour of Anglicizing the whole country in the interests of national unity.

Culture - periodicals, newspapers and books

With respect to the press, recommendations included the demand for a French press agency which would serve mainly the French newspapers of Quebec, but also the French language newspapers in other parts of the country. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the English orientation of Canadian Press. It was also urged that the press of all languages, in all parts of the country, be reminded of their responsibility to report disruptive events with objectivity and a sense of proportion.

Opinion was unanimous that there was an urgent need for a stronger and more viable periodic press in Canada, and invited the federal government to assume more initiative in this field.

Two suggestions were that the proposals of the Massey Commission be implemented without further ado, and that periodicals and newspapers be given special mailing privileges, as well as other forms of financial support and moral encouragement.

Culture - translation service

The question of a translation service of some kind was one which was considered to be important to many associations. It was recommended that there should be many more good translations for the non-bilingual of Canadian literary works, plays, and poetry. It was hoped that, in this way, a start could be made towards introducing the two cultures to each other. Most of the recommendations concerned with this translation service appealed to the federal government to provide the initiative and the financial support for this undertaking, since the salaries paid to translators are not high enough to attract many to this profession and because publishers suffer financial difficulties if they attempt to pay for the translation themselves or publish bilingual books. The recommendations also mentioned the need for the translation of educational texts, although this was not desired by French-Canadian educational groups. Finally, it was suggested that perhaps the federal government could establish a special body to supervise the translation of books of all types from one language to the other.

Culture - theatre, art, cultural exchanges

A small number of organizations emphasized the importance of cultural exchanges and recommended that private organizations be encouraged to arrange exchanges of such art forms as the theatre,

art exhibits and musical groups. It was also contended that the provincial government could do much to promote the development of such cultural groups and also the frequency of cultural exchanges.

Culture - mass communications - radio, television, films

Many organizations were of the opinion that this sector of the society was a very important one with respect to bilingualism and biculturalism. There were a number of demands for the extension of French language broadcasting, both on radio and television, right across Canada. Other recommendations in this area limited their demands to requests for French language broadcasting wherever there was a French minority in English Canada. A few other recommendations cited the usefulness of having the occasional French language programme on the English networks, not only for the enjoyment of those whose mother tongue is French, but also for those English-speaking Canadians who would wish to listen occasionally to French. It was suggested that this policy of having French programmes on English networks and vice versa could be implemented through an exchange of programmes between the French and the English networks. Some recommendations were also made with respect to the institutional set up of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It was recommended that this body have more freedom, both financial and political, to implement a bilingual and bicultural policy and to extend broadcasting in both languages right across the country. Also suggested was more freedom and power for the Board of Broadcast Governors so that it might more easily exercise some control over the private radio and television stations.

The National Film Board, and other Canadian film industries also came under the scrutiny of some of the organizations. These organizations wrote in their briefs that both the former could play a more important role in the development of a unified Canadian society. The value of films was also mentioned in the development of a greater degree of bilingualism across Canada.

In this field, as in others, the ethnic organizations were concerned with the protection of their rights and urged that both the CBC and the NFB take the contributions of other groups into consideration in the implementation of their respective programmes.

It was also urged that there should be much more co-operation between the various agencies of broadcasting and mass communications and that there should be a much more unified programme.

Culture - libraries, archives and museums

A fairly small number of recommendations was made which dealt with these collections of literary and cultural material. A French public library was requested for the city of Toronto, as were bilingual departments for all public libraries in the province. It was contended that Civil Service libraries should be bilingual and that the government should make a grant to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind for the establishment of a Braille library in French.

Archives and museums were particularly the concern of ethnic associations, which recommended that both the National

Museum and other museums and archives compile a complete collection of the cultural background of all the ethnic minorities in Canada.

Public Relations - municipal affairs

This heading has been divided into two sections, traffic signs and the tourist industry, which has been included here simply for convenience. The latter section contained many recommendations which urged the promotion of broadening travel, from and to all parts of Canada. To make this travel more enjoyable and more satisfying to the travelling French Canadian, and to give him the assurance that his culture is being respected, it was suggested that all sections of the tourist industry, including menus, hotels, national and provincial parks and highways embody a recognition of the French language and culture all across Canada. The value of bilingual personnel was also mentioned.

French Canadian organizations informed the Commission of their opinion that the international symbol system should be used for roads and streets all over Canada. If this was impossible or undesirable, they requested that bilingual signs be created and then erected.

Public Relations - use of French in the Ontario Public Service

The recommendations concerned with the above heading varied in the extent to which they thought the French language and culture should affect the organization and procedures of the Ontario Civil Service. One recommendation cited the need for a translation body; another wanted a special department for the French Canadian clientele and their culture and language within the Ontario

Civil Service; and another urged that the Ontario government issue bilingual documents, publications and forms.

Also included under this heading are recommendations which specifically applied to both the federal and the provincial administrations. Both in the recruitment and promotion policy and in the service provided to the public, it was recognized that there should be more bilingualism. It was recommended, for instance, that a citizen should be answered, verbally or in writing, in whatever language he had originally used. One recommendation even went so far as to suggest that this apply, in writing, to languages other than French and English. It was urged that all forms used at all levels of government should be bilingual, that the employees of the various Civil Services who deal extensively with the public should especially be bilingual, that French Canadian Civil Servants at all levels should be allowed to work and communicate in their own language, and that the self-promotion programmes of the provinces and the federal government abroad should take the French aspect of the society into consideration.

Public Relations - use of French in the federal Public Service

The use of French in the federal public service attracted a large number of recommendations, some of which are similar to those mentioned in the immediately preceeding paragraph. Most of the recommendations under this heading were of the opinion that the federal public service should be completely bilingual, and that considerably more effort was going to have to be put forth than previously to make it so. During this process, however,

it was requested that the present public servants receive some assurance of protection of their positions. It was recommended that high ranking officials in the Armed Forces and the Crown companies should be fully bilingual, that all reports should be written and issued in both languages, that letters should be answered in the language chosen by the citizen requesting information or assistance, that civil servants dealing with the public should definitely be bilingual, especially in areas in Canada where both languages are used, that a special tribunal should be established to handle complaints concerning the use, or non-use, of French in the public service, and that each English Canadian section head should share his post with a French Canadian of equal rank, and vice versa. Generally, it was recommended that French Canadians in the federal public service should have the right to work and communicate in their mother tongue if they so wish, and that both English and French should have equal status and respect in the workings of all parts of the federal public service.

Recommendations were also made as to the methods which would have to be used to increase the use of French in the federal public service. The main method which was suggested in this respect was special language courses for federal civil servants. Although such a course already exists, its narrowness of application was deplored. It was urged that the course should be planned more carefully, that it should be given without any financial expenditure on the part of the civil servants and that these same civil servants should receive some assistance with their regular job while taking the course. The establishment of a special commission

of three senior bilingual civil servants to supervise the development of bilingualism and biculturalism within the federal civil service was also recommended as was a National College of Public Administration, on the model of the French Ecole Nationale de l'Administration.

Another method which was suggested was at the recruitment and promotion level. It was requested that bilingualism be made part of the required qualifications for more positions, but especially for those which have dealings with the public. It was also stated that more French Canadians could possibly be attracted to the federal civil service by, first, the creation of special positions for French Canadian civil servants, and, second, the creation of examinations written originally in French and reflecting the French Canadian culture. Most of the recommendations express the opinion that, as well as changes within the federal public service itself, a massive campaign is necessary in order to attract French Canadians to Ottawa.

Public Relations - use of French in Private organizations and industry

The federal and provincial public services were not the only bureaucratic organizations which were given consideration. It was also recommended that the private organizations, of whatever type, and private industry should be reminded of the important role which they have in society and the leadership which they could provide in the development of bilingualism and biculturalism. It was suggested that they could provide this leadership by conducting their employment interviews in the language chosen by the applicant,

whether English or French, that all examinations in the personnel programme should be carefully drawn up and used, and if in French, they should naturally not be mere translations of the English versions. Exchange programmes between similar organizations and different plants of the same industry were also recommended. Generally, it was agreed that organizations and business which deal with the whole country should assume more bilingual characteristics, with respect to their proceedings and their personnel.

Constitutional Aspect - French as an official language in Ontario

Under this heading, most of the recommendations were based on the assumption that the French Canadian residents of Ontario should be given the same constitutional, educational, legal and political rights as are enjoyed by the English Canadian minority in the province of Quebec. It was recommended that proceedings should be carried on in the courts of Ontario in either English or French, whichever was preferred by the participants; that French language schools should receive the same constitutional protection as the separate schools; that members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario should be allowed to speak in French if they wish, and that the reports of the debates and the committee proceedings should be published in French as well as English; and, finally, that the French language and culture should be given much greater expression within the whole fabric of the society.

Constitutional Aspect - Ottawa as a federal district

This heading has been divided into two sections, those

recommendations which demand that Ottawa assume a more bilingual aspect, but without any constitutional change, and those which urge the creation of a bilingual and bicultural federal district. A comparatively large number of recommendations were made on this subject, the majority of them being in favour of the second alternative. In the first section, the recommendations simply requested that the street signs, the proceedings of the municipal government and other public bodies become more bilingual. In the second section, it was agreed by all that the new federal district should be carved out of an equal part of both Ontario and Quebec, that is, that it should include the present Ottawa-Hull area, and that it should have democratic control over the conduct of its affairs. One of the suggestions was that another province should be created out of the area, with all the powers and rights of a regular province, including representation in the federal Parliament. Agreement was also evident in that most of the recommendations of this section assumed that only the transformation of the capital of Canada into a federal district could assure the development of a truly bilingual and bicultural area.

Constitutional Aspect - Confederation, federalism

This heading mainly comprises rather vague references to the need for a new constitution which would better reflect the modern character of the Canadian society. There was general agreement that the province of Quebec should be given a special status in this constitution, and that the new constitution should

Summary of the Recommendations

The Quebec recommendations have been classified by subject matter under the following headings:

Education -

general

language teaching

French public schools in other provinces

university level

teacher recruitment and training

exchange programmes

textbooks

the teaching of history

adult

Culture -

general

periodicals, books and libraries

theatre, art, cultural exchanges

translation service

mass media - radio, television, films,
press

Relations with the public - general

use of French in the federal and
provincial public service

use of French in business and
private organizations

Constitutional Aspect -

French as an official language in
other provinces

Ottawa as a federal district

Confederation, federalism

Education - general

In a province where most of the schools, at all levels, have a religious basis, one of the most consistent demands in this category was for the establishment of non-denominational or neutral schools. The purpose of this recommendation was to permit parents to choose an educational system on the basis of language rather than religion. Another common recommendation was that the children of military personnel, no matter where they are posted in Canada or abroad, should be able to receive their education in the language of their choice. Also included under this category were recommendations which urged that both the English and French schools in Quebec receive equitable grants from the government and that bilingual personnel of the Departments of Education receive some kind of bonus for this qualification. A number of recommendations were also made concerning inter-provincial co-operation and/or federal participation in the field of education. One of the most common complaints was that the different systems of education caused difficulty for students who moved from one province to another. It was urged that there should be more co-ordination between the various provinces in the areas of both curriculum and standards. Some recommendations requested that this co-operation be institutionalized in some sort of inter-provincial or federal-provincial committee. One recommendation

made the suggestion that the education of the English or French minority in the various provinces, as the case may be, should be the responsibility of the federal government.

Education - language teaching

This category, which is a large one, has been divided into four sections. This first section contains recommendations which deal basically with the timing of the teaching of the second language. Most of the recommendations requested that the second language, whether it be English or French, be made compulsory in all schools at all grade levels. Another large group of recommendations in this section urged that the teaching of the French language should be easily available in all schools throughout Canada. Most of the organizations making recommendations on this topic, moreover, cited the value of starting the second language in the earliest grades when the children are most amenable to the learning of a second language. There were a few recommendations, however, which were also concerned with the preservation of the French language in a viable form, and which consequently proposed that the teaching of the second language, in this case English, should not be started until the secondary school level, after the French-speaking pupils had obtained a solid grounding in their mother tongue. A few more recommendations were concerned with the teaching of the French language to French-speaking children and requested more emphasis on the correctness and purity of the language.

The second section comprises recommendations concerned with the methods of teaching the second official language. The basic attitude of these recommendations was that the French teaching programme should place more emphasis on oral or conversational French, especially in the early grades. One recommendation suggested that language teaching should be in terms of a "working" rather than an "academic" language, and another stated that the French language should be taught to English-speaking children in a "more dynamic fashion". Various methods of achieving this "dynamic" approach were specifically mentioned. One was that the French language should be used as a language of instruction for other subjects in the school curriculum as well as French, such as history and geography. One brief went so far as to suggest that French should be used as a language of instruction for one-third of the curriculum or more. Other methods suggested were neighbourhood school exchanges, when there are schools of different languages in the same neighbourhood; the establishment of bilingual summer camps or the sending of children to camps which are not conducted in their mother tongue; and co-operation of the educational authorities with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and other private radio and television stations which could present programmes designed to supplement the school language programme. Chez Hélène was mentioned as a good example of the type of programme which could be established. Also mentioned was the need for better textbooks as aids in the teaching of the second language.

The third section of this topic comprises recommendations on the subject of who should teach the second language. It was recommended, on the whole, that the second language, either French or English, should be taught by teachers whose mother tongue is that language. Provinces other than Quebec, it was suggested, should use the latter province as a source of French language teachers. It was also urged that, in the province of Quebec, the religious barriers to the hiring of language teachers should be removed. Some recommendations in this section also sought to remind the Commission that higher salaries would attract more competent teachers to a career in language teaching.

A number of recommendations were also made concerning the teaching of "other" languages. These recommendations were to the effect that any language should be made available, at all levels of the educational system, if there was a demand for it. One recommendation suggested that a demand on the part of ten individuals for a certain language would be reason enough to establish classes in that language. The basic attitude of these recommendations was that the "other" languages should have equality with the two official languages in every way.

Education - French public schools in other provinces

The underlying assumption of the many recommendations on this topic is that the French language minorities in the English-speaking provinces have a moral right to be entirely educated in their mother tongue, a right which should not entail any kind of

financial penalty on their part. The educational system of the province of Quebec was upheld as an example of the type of opportunity for both language groups which should be available in all the provinces. The only disagreement with this position was voiced by the French Protestant groups in Quebec, which have to choose between sending their children to French, but Catholic, schools, or Protestant, but English, schools. It was these groups which supported the complete separation of the Church and the educational system, demanding, for the province of Quebec, French language and English language public schools, with separate religious instruction. The right to education in their mother tongue of the French-speaking minorities in the other provinces was also considered to include the right to French textbooks and examinations. One recommendation went so far as to suggest that the governments of the English-speaking provinces should assist their French-speaking students to receive their higher education in Quebec until such time as French language institutions are established in the former provinces.

Education - university level

In the first section of this category, the recommendations were in favour of the establishment of new universities, a French university in the west of Canada, and a national university which would embody the bilingual and bicultural aspects of the Canadian society and educational system.

The recommendations in the second section concerned the

opinion, held by many organizations, that the universities, of both languages, should be the leaders in the development of bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada. Methods of fulfilling this leadership role which were suggested were the increase in the number of courses on French Canada and on Canadian problems, increased co-operation between the staffs of English and French universities on the planning and running of courses and in research, and literary exchanges between French and English universities.

Education - teacher recruitment and training

One of the main complaints on this topic was that there were not enough normal schools in the rest of Canada to serve the French-speaking communities outside of Quebec. It was urged that a number of regional normal schools, perhaps to serve more than one province, be established to develop a cadre of French-speaking teachers for the French public schools. It was also suggested that the Quebec government make some effort, perhaps through the universities, to attract more students to the teaching profession, the result of which would be beneficial both to Quebec and to the other provinces.

Another important problem which was mentioned in the recommendations in this section was the complete segregation, in the Quebec educational system, of Protestants and Roman Catholics, both teachers and students. This policy, it was claimed, led to the absurd situation in which Protestant school boards in Quebec have to go abroad to find teachers of French able to teach in a

Protestant school. It was urged that these religious barriers be removed as soon as possible.

As far as training was concerned, it was recommended that the normal schools in Quebec should be bilingual, and that all trainee teachers should be required to take some courses in the division which was conducted in their second language. It was hoped that this would lead to a greater knowledge, among all Quebec teachers, of the bilingual and bicultural aspects of the province. The universities of Quebec were also urged in these recommendations to establish training facilities for teachers, such as summer language schools, and courses on biculturalism.

Education - exchange programmes

The subject of exchange programmes was one which received support from many organizations. It was suggested by most, in fact, that this idea be expanded as much as possible, with moral and financial assistance from all levels of government. Universities of both languages were urged to set up joint seminars for their students and to exchange teaching staffs. The present programme of Visites Interprovinciales received wholehearted support and the opinion was expressed that the organization should receive larger grants from government so that it could expand its programme. Also suggested was the establishment of an employment agency which would help students find summer jobs in an area where they could live and work in their second language. Another method of promoting tolerance and knowledge of the other group

was seen in the establishment of bilingual and bicultural summer camps. It was proposed that the various levels of government give travel bursaries to permit students to travel to other parts of Canada, and professional associations of nurses and librarians suggested that they too should be given some assistance with an exchange programme.

Education - textbooks

The recommendations on this subject were in agreement that the textbooks used in Canadian schools should be written with the object of promoting understanding between the two major language groups. It was generally agreed that efforts should be made to establish a common curriculum throughout Canada, with common textbooks. It was recommended that more civics courses be given and that literature texts should include writings from both cultures.

Organizations which were concerned with the establishment of French public schools outside the province of Quebec referred also to the textbooks which would be used in these schools. Their main demand was that these books should be written originally in the French language, so that they might adequately reflect the French Canadian culture and aspirations.

Education - the teaching of history

The recommendations under this heading were concerned with both the textbooks used in this subject and with the approach or attitude of the history teachers. It was agreed, for instance, that the teaching of Canadian history should be

more objective, with the emphasis on the unifying factors and events rather than those which promote disunity. In addition, it was accepted that there was a need for a common text, one which would embody respect for the historical perspectives of both the English and French groups. This text, it was recommended, should be objective enough for use and acceptance all across Canada. With this end in mind, it was proposed that some kind of commission or board of eminent historians representing both the English and French groups be established to create the textbook which would satisfy this requirement. It was also recommended that the history courses given in Canadian schools should include a study of the B.N.A. Act, and should be bilingual, wherever practicable.

Education - adult

The main concern of the recommendations in this section was that adults, as well as students, should have the opportunity to learn the second official language, and it was argued that the government should feel no hesitation in providing the facilities for this language instruction, including an extensive advertising programme of these courses and the benefits to be derived from them. One recommendation doubted the ability of the provincial governments to discharge their responsibility in this field, and suggested that the federal government should leap into the breach with a programme of its own.

Culture - general

There was general agreement among the recommendations

in this section that the English-Canadians should make greater efforts to become cognizant of the French-Canadian culture. It was recommended that the government, at all levels, should encourage all Canadians to improve their knowledge of, and facility in, their second language. In addition, one recommendation hoped for a massive publicity campaign to educate all Canadians of the bicultural aspects of Canadian society and to persuade them to accept this dualism and to participate in it. At the same time, the recommendations urged that the "New Canadians" should be encouraged to take part in the French language and culture as well as in the English language and culture. National leaders of all types, it was contended, should be bilingual, and should not aspire to a position of national leadership if they are unwilling to acquire this qualification. Governments should support, both financially and morally, the formation and development of bilingual and bicultural associations. The recommendations made by ethnic associations in this category concerned their firm belief that the ethnic groups and associations in Canada have the same right as their French and English counterparts to the support and attention of the various levels of government.

A fairly large number of recommendations also proposed that the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism should become a permanent institution. Various names were given to this permanent commission but, in general, the proposed object was the continued development and promotion of bicultural relations between the two founding nations. A few recommendations

from ethnic associations proposed a similar kind of body, with approximately the same functions, which would, however, include relations between all cultural groups in Canada. Another suggestion in this section was a Bicultural Fund, which would assist university students to study in their second language.

Culture - periodicals, books and libraries

It was recognized by most of the recommendations under this heading that both the English and French Canadians are painfully unaware of the literary accomplishments of the other groups, and that a degree of understanding and tolerance could be promoted if there were more awareness. Accordingly, it was recommended that books on cultural developments in English and French Canada be published and given wide publicity and distribution. It was also suggested, by an ethnic association, that such books could be printed in other languages as well as in English and French.

In the field of libraries, it was suggested that the meritorious literary works of both groups and in both languages should be subsidized so that they could be bought by all libraries in Canada, and that all libraries throughout Canada should be encouraged to have a good stock of books, records, and films in the other language.

Culture - theatre, art, cultural exchanges

Cultural activities and artistic endeavours were also recognized as being a very important factor in the development of Canadian bilingualism and biculturalism. It was urged that

there should be more government support for bicultural activities in the fields of art, theatre and literature, as well as for exchanges of groups interested in the arts and of exhibitions. One recommendation suggested that the National Gallery should become more bilingual and another urged that cultural groups which make tours to other countries should be encouraged to remember, in some concrete fashion, that they come from a bilingual and bicultural country.

Culture - translation service

It was accepted by most organizations that not all Canadians are bilingual, but that there is, at the same time, a need for both major ethnic groups to become mutually more knowledgeable about the activities and ideas of one another. The answer to the dilemma posed by these two opposing propositions was deemed to be some kind of translation service. It was recommended that the provincial and the federal governments co-operate to set up a number of translation schools all across Canada; that the government should subsidize translations of the best literary efforts of each group so that they can become available, without too much expense, to the unilingual; that the government should assist voluntary associations to set up translation systems for their meetings; and that there should be more translations of textbooks.

Culture - mass media - radio, television, films, the press

The subject of mass communications was one which

inspired a large number of recommendations. It was generally agreed that the French-speaking minorities outside the province of Quebec have a right to expect to be able to receive the service of French language radio and television. It was therefore recommended that the CBC should extend its services in both languages from "one ocean to the other", or that all radio and television stations should be bilingual with some time set aside for broadcasting in the other languages for the protection of the ethnic groups in Canada. A more pragmatic recommendation was that the English language stations in English-speaking areas of Canada with French-speaking minorities should set aside a certain amount of time for the presentation of French programmes. Another recommendation was that the National Film Board should increase its distribution of French language films to areas of Canada outside Quebec where there are French-speaking minorities.

A number of recommendations also made suggestions for institutional changes or procedures in the mass media field which would help to develop bilingualism and biculturalism or at least a greater degree of understanding between the two groups. One of these was that the French and English sections of the CBC, and their respective programme plans, should be combined. Another was that there should be a permanent exchange programme established between the personnel of the radio, television stations, magazines and newspapers of both languages. This suggestion, in another recommendation, was extended to include the CBC. Other recommendations advocated that the

ethnic groups should have some representation on the BBG, that the National Film Board should be divided into two autonomous sections, English and French, and that the provinces should be able to establish their own radio and television stations and their own film industry.

On the other hand, the ethnic association which made recommendations under this heading were of the opinion that the mass media institutions, the CBC, the National Film Board, the private stations and the press, should make every possible effort to promote the multicultural character of Canadian society. The association of "other" ethnic groups, concerned with their cultural rights and survival, expressed the opinion that the ethnic groups should be allowed to participate in the mass media institutions as much as the French and English. One recommendation went so far as to suggest that at least one-quarter of the time on radio and television stations should be allotted to the ethnic groups.

A fairly large number of recommendations argued that that mass media institutions have a very important role to play in the development of bilingualism and biculturalism. One of the most consistent recommendations in this area was that the mass media, the CBC, the NFB, the private radio and television stations and the press have a responsibility to produce educational programmes which will promote understanding between the two founding nations. These kinds of programmes could present the way of life and thinking of the one group to the other; they could also include programmes which are designed

to teach the other language. Newspapers, it was stated, should remember their duty to engage in impartial and objective reporting of possibly disruptive events or statements. It was also suggested that there could be a programme exchange between radio and television stations of both languages. This suggestion was also applied to the press in another recommendation which proposed that French and English newspapers could have an exchange of articles and editorials. It was also urged that the English newspapers expand their coverage of the Quebec scene. An important recommendation was that the Board of Broadcast Governors should intensify its efforts to encourage the private radio and television stations to participate in the overall policy of the promotion of understanding between the two groups.

Relations with the public - general

The bulk of the few recommendations in this section concerned the tourist industry, and the opinion that the French Canadians, when travelling in other parts of Canada, should be made to feel as much at home as possible. It was urged that the facilities used by the tourists, railway and bus stations, hotels and restaurants should embody, in a concrete manner, respect for the French Canadian culture and a recognition of the bilingual and bicultural aspect of Canadian society. It was also recommended that Canadians should be encouraged to travel in their own country.

Relations with the public - use of French in the federal and provincial public services

This field was of interest to almost all the organizations from the province of Quebec and a very large number of recommendations were therefore made on this topic. Representation was judged to be of great importance and it was consequently often urged that the public service should be recruited on the basis of proportional representation of all the various groups in Canadian society. The ethnic associations were especially vociferous in this demand, while fewer French Canadian organizations demanded that the same principle apply to the French Canadians. The French Canadian organizations were more interested in plans to facilitate the entrance of French Canadians to the top posts of the federal public service.

Another topic under this heading which received ample consideration concerned the use of French in the military branch of the public service. The recommendations agreed that both in theory and in practice French should be recognized in the armed forces and should be equal in every way to the English language. This principle was also to apply to the use of French in the RCMP. It was urged that the French Canadian members of the armed forces be allowed to use their mother tongue in their daily work. It was also proposed that bilingual qualifications should be financially rewarded and should even be demanded for the officer level. Other requests were the development of a technical and military French vocabulary and dictionary and the creation of more French Canadian units. On the subject of the cadets, one recommendation cited the value

of the practice of having the cadets of CMR go to RMC for the last two years of their schooling, but another deplored the fact that this practice forced the French Canadian cadets to spend their last two years studying in their second language.

On the question of recruitment, two philosophies of bilingualism in the provincial and federal public services were evident. On the one hand, a number of recommendations doubted the validity of a demand for bilingualism if the functions of the position did not require a knowledge of both official languages, for instance, in an area where only one of the two languages was spoken or in a position where the civil servant was not required to meet the public. On the other hand, a larger number of recommendations felt that all the federal civil servants should be bilingual, as a matter of principle, and that provincial employees should be bilingual if their job required language skills. Some recommendations requested that bilingualism be required for more and more positions until, eventually, the whole civil service is completely bilingual. Plans were put forward to ensure that bilingual personnel would receive a bonus in salary, a factor which might serve as an incentive to unilingual personnel to learn the second language; that promotions should be based on the consideration of bilingual qualifications; that all Canadian representatives abroad should be bilingual; and that there should be no discrimination with regard to hiring and promotion between French and English Canadian applicants. Other recommendations were that all the top government posts should require a knowledge of both

languages and that the examinations for entrance into the public service should reflect the respective cultures of the two languages in which they are composed.

The government in general, however, as well as the individual civil servants, was seen in many of the recommendations under this heading to have an important role to play in the development of bilingualism in the public service. It was recognized that the government would have to assist its employees to learn the second language by establishing courses and by providing incentives. These courses, it was recommended, should be available to the civil servants without too much difficulty or hardship on their part. As well as teaching languages, it was also proposed that the government should set up courses on the bilingual and bicultural nature of Canada from historical, political and sociological perspectives. This training programme was also held to be just as important on the provincial level of government.

A considerable number of recommendations concerned the use of French in the daily administrative procedures of the federal and provincial civil services. The fundamental attitude of the recommendations which demanded an increased use of the French language was that, in the daily administration, French should be equal in all respects to the English language, that French should be, in other words, considered as a "working" language rather than just a language of translation. It was demanded that all forms printed by the federal government should be in English and French, and that

all documents and internal correspondence should also be in both languages. Moreover, it was specifically recommended that the French copy of any document should not be a merely mechanical translation of the English version. Another basic assumption was that any citizen should be able to take advantage of the services provided by the federal government in the language of his choice. Recommendations were also made that the French Canadian civil servants should be able to carry out their work in their mother tongue. More specific recommendations, which were, however, based on these general assumptions, were that all offices conducting the business of Canada abroad should be organized on a bilingual and bicultural basis; that all buildings, highways and parks run by the federal government should concretely manifest a recognition of and respect for the bilingual and bicultural nature of Canadian society; that Montreal should become the headquarters of the cultural activities of the federal government, which should, in addition, give ample consideration to bilingualism and biculturalism in its cultural relations with other countries; that the Historic Sites Commission should have more bilingual personnel; that senior civil servants of the federal government should be given a "sensitivity training" programme to enable them to understand the "values and attitudes of the other language group". Also suggested was an exchange programme between civil servants of both languages among the provinces and within the federal civil service; a fluently bilingual assistant for each deputy minister who is not bilingual, a deficiency which the recommendation hoped would be corrected soon; and a higher status for the federal

Translation Bureau.

Relations with the public - use of French in private
organizations and business

In addition to the government bureaucracies, the use of French in private bureaucracies was also considered by the briefs arriving from the province of Quebec. The recommendations contained in these briefs cited the need for businesses and private organizations to conduct a recruiting drive for more French Canadians. It was recommended that there be no discrimination against an applicant for a job simply because he spoke only French. It was realized that this was possible, however, only if French were recognized as a "working" language within the organization, a development which was also desired by the Quebec briefs. It was also hoped that political parties and other important national organizations would demand bilingualism of their leaders.

As in the government, it was recommended that private industry should establish language instruction courses and studies on biculturalism for its employees.

A number of recommendations were made concerning administrative practices which would assist the development of good relations between French and English Canadians. It was recommended, for instance, that advertising and publicity should be conducted in both languages; that an exchange system could be set up between various branches of a company; that internal communications of companies with French Canadian

personnel should be bilingual; that companies should make greater effort to serve customers in the language chosen by the latter; and that companies which transfer French personnel to English-speaking areas of Canada should make provision for the education of the children in the French language, until such time as French schools are available in the English-speaking provinces.

Constitutional Aspect - French as an official language in other provinces

Some, although not all, of the associations from the province of Quebec were willing to make recommendations concerning the protection of the rights of their fellow French Canadians in other parts of Canada. Basically, the recommendations in this section urged that the French Canadian minorities in the English-speaking provinces of the Canadian federation should have rights equal to those enjoyed by the English Canadian minority in the province of Quebec. These rights should include the right to proceed through the provincial courts in the French language, the right, which has already been mentioned, to French public schools the right to bilingual debates in the provincial legislatures and the right to receive services from the provincial government and the relevant municipal governments in French.

Constitutional Aspect - Ottawa - a federal district

A number of recommendations were made dealing with

the bilingual and bicultural development of the capital of Canada. All the recommendations expressed the opinion that the capital city of the bilingual and bicultural country of Canada should also be truly bilingual and bicultural. This was as far as some of the recommendations went. Others felt that the only way the national capital could reflect adequately the bilingual and bicultural nature of the country was to become an autonomous federal district, rather than to remain a city of the province of Ontario. Some of the recommendations used Washington, D.C. as their model when suggesting a federal district for Canada. Others proposed that the present Ottawa-Hull area become a kind of province, with all the rights and responsibilities of the other provinces.

Constitutional Aspect - Confederation, federalism

Agreement was general that the present Canadian constitution must be revised and changed. Some briefs demanded more revision and changes than others, while still others, while making no specific recommendations, favoured immediate separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada. Among the first group of revisionists, the most consistent demands were the that Quebec should have a special status, that Confederation should, in fact and in theory, be a union of two nations, the French Canadian nation and the English Canadian nation. One specific recommendation on this point was that Quebec should become an associate state within the new Canadian Confederation with the right of secession. Others were that Quebec should

have the right to sign international treaties and agreements and that the federal government should recognize the dissatisfaction of Quebec with the present constitutional arrangement and that it should assist the province of Quebec to fulfill its potential and to become master of its own fate.

The second group of revisionists used the BNA Act as the basis for the demanded changes. In this section, it was recommended that the BNA Act be repatriated, but with special guarantees for Quebec; that the provinces should all be able to enter into international agreements and that Quebec should have control over immigration into the province; that a special constitutional court should be established; that the interpretation of the BNA Act should be made uniform and that the French version of the Act should have as much authority in constitutional disputes as the English text; that the Senate should be composed of equal numbers of directly elected representatives of each nation; and that Quebec should withdraw entirely from any federal-provincial financial programmes. The one general recommendation included in this section, and one which was made often, was that the revised constitution should make both the French and English languages official throughout the country and at all levels.

A series of pragmatic recommendations concerned the establishment of linguistic zones, of which there could be three types, unilingual English, unilingual French, or bilingual English and French. Some of these zones were to be fairly large,

with all of western Canada being unilingually English, while other recommendations proposed that the zones be based on electoral districts. Other recommendations based the linguistic definition of a zone on population rather than area. The function of these zones would be to facilitate the decision as to where the services provided by the various levels of government would be unilingual, either one language or the other, and where they would be bilingual.

Another set of constitutional recommendations concerned Section 93 of the BNA Act which, most of the recommendations urged, should protect linguistic as well as religious educational rights. On the basis of this change in the constitution, two other recommendations demanded that the federal government have the responsibility to intervene if either the linguistic or confessional educational rights of minorities in any province were infringed upon by a provincial government.

September 7, 1965

PART III: REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH
CAN BE IMPLEMENTED SOON

A: Briefs Originating in Ontario

The purpose of this section is to re-classify some of the Ontario recommendations which were included in the first report. In it, the recommendations were classified on the basis of the general length of time required for implementation as well as on the basis of the subject matter. More specifically, the purpose of the following discussion is to present those recommendations which, in the original analysis, were described as requiring, for implementation, a short period of time. This term has arbitrarily been defined as one year or less, while the other two categories, "middle" and "long", designate, respectively, recommendations which will necessitate one to five years, and over five years, to be put into effect.

Education

One field which attracted considerable attention from those submitting briefs from the Province of Ontario was that of education. While many of the recommendations concerning this area will require more than one year for implementation, there are a number which could be put into effect almost immediately. Many of these short-term recommendations involved financial assistance. In the area of language teaching, for instance, the recommendations brought forward by the "other" ethnic groups requested financial support for their privately sponsored language schools and classes. There were three recommendations in this vein. One other recommendation in this field bemoaned the fact that the widely acclaimed French teaching television

programme, Chez Helene, could only be seen by pre-school children. It urged that the programme be moved to a more convenient hour.

More generally in the field of education, there were two recommendations which requested government subsidies for private schools. One of these was from the Toronto French School whose brief concentrated mainly on the financial difficulties of the school. The other was a more general one from an ethnic association. In addition, the CNIB requested the financial means for the establishment of a Braille and record library in French. The remaining recommendation in this field suggested the formation of a new position within the Ontario Department of Education for a Franco-Ontarian who would have some sort of special authority over the educational institutions attended by Franco-Ontarians.

In the university section of the education file, the short-term recommendations included a request for more financial support for Laurentian University in recognition of its contribution to Canadian unity by virtue of its bilingual character, two demands for an increase in courses on French Canada and on inter-group relations (change already taking place), one suggestion that the lack of language teachers would be mitigated somewhat if the Ontario government provided financial incentives to universities to set up language courses for teachers, and, finally, a recommendation that university credits be given for the languages of the "other" groups.

In yet another section, that on the training of teachers, there was one recommendation which, in response to the

urgent need for language teachers, suggested that the government supply bursaries and scholarships for those who intend to enter the language teaching profession. With a similar purpose in mind, another recommendation thought that perhaps the lack of French language teachers could be alleviated partially if the Ontario government were to recognize, as professionally valid, certificates from the University of Ottawa Teachers' College.

Finally, a single recommendation proposed that the Ontario government "investigate the teaching of history in Canadian (Ontario) schools and universities."

Within the general section on education in Part I of this report, which commented on the recommendations classified according to subject matter, was included a section on educational exchange programmes. The recommendations in this area requested that the various levels of government and private associations move to organize and support exchanges between students and teachers from both English and French Canada. It will be recalled that in the reports on the briefs emanating from both Ontario and Quebec, it was remarked that the many recommendations of this type were made by all sorts of groups, indicating a wide consensus of opinion on the value of this kind of programme. In addition, there are exchanges of this sort being organized by already existing institutions, such as Visites Interprovinciales and the Canadian Centennial Commission. Thus, it seems that the implementation of these recommendations would entail neither the acceptance of a radically new idea nor the establishment of any new institutions. I have therefore taken

the liberty of designating this whole section as containing short-term recommendations.

Mass Communications

In the field of mass communications, three recommendations urged that the government attempt to instill in the media of communication a sense of responsibility to the idea of Canadian unity and an awareness of the important role which they have in the development of this unity. Another recommendation proposed that the development of a Canadian film industry should be encouraged. One "other" group requested that the CBC re-instate the programme, Rhapsody, and, finally, it was also recommended that the federal government set up an advisory board, comprising representatives from all of Canada's major ethnic groups, to confer with the CBC on the radio and television programmes presented on CBC stations.

Culture

The short-term recommendations which commented on the urgent need for the translation of literary works from the one national language to the other concentrated mostly on the role of public financial resources in helping to develop this activity. The CNIB requested a specific sum to translate course material into French, which at present exists only in English. Two other recommendations came from groups which wanted money to translate works of specific interest to them from one language into the other. The United Church of Canada suggested that the

various levels of government use their financial resources to attract people to the translation profession.

On the topic of the condition of the Canadian periodic and daily press, there were a number of short-term recommendations. Two of these suggested that the co-operation of the Post Office could be used to give daily newspapers and periodic journals a wide distribution all across Canada. Two other recommendations urged that the government give financial assistance to journals which contribute to Canadian unity, particularly if they publish articles in both English and French, and that the government offer a monetary prize to any journalist, film producer or any other individual "qui stimulera d'une facon exceptionnelle la connaissance et la bonne entente entre les groupes culturels". Also proposed was more publicity of the existence of general collections concerned with either the French or English cultural group. An "ethnic" association asked that the Canadian Citizenship Branch publish a revised edition of Notes on the Canadian Family Tree.

In the general field of culture, there were three short-term recommendations which urged that the government encourage cultural groups to indulge in bicultural exchanges. This encouragement was imagined as taking the form of a publicity campaign as well as that of financial support. This activity is already noticeable on the part of many voluntary associations.

Of the six short-term recommendations which involved financial support of cultural groups, half were from "other" ethnic cultural associations which indicated their opinion

that their type of organization should receive as much financial support as do the English and French groups. The other three recommendations suggested that the activities of the Canadian Citizenship Branch should receive more publicity, that the National Museum should have the authority to delegate funds to other, smaller museums and libraries, and that the government should back public cultural projects undertaken by voluntary cultural associations.

As well as providing financial support to existing cultural associations, it was proposed that the government enter the cultural field itself and establish a public cultural institution. With respect to the specific activity of the Ontario government in this field, it was suggested that an Ontario Arts Council be established. (This has, of course, already been done). This body would work closely with the Canada Council and would have as one of its goals "the support of the cultural institutions and enterprises of the Franco-Ontarians". The other recommendations in this field were aimed, more or less specifically, at the federal government, although this, as in connection with the other recommendations discussed here would not seem to prevent the Ontario government from taking action on its own initiative. These other recommendations proposed the establishment of "un Bureau d'Informations canadiennes-françaises" designed to correct the prejudices existing all across Canada concerning the French-Canadians, a "special institute for the Study of the Canadian People", a group which would in this case include all ethnic groups and a

"permanent Culture Centre, whose representatives would be available to work with cultural groups throughout Canada" and which would, in addition, conduct sociological studies on the various groups comprising the Canadian population. A final similar recommendation on this topic suggested that the federal government set up a series of institutions, one English, one French and one for "les autres groupes". The functions of this series of institutions would be similar to the ones mentioned above: the conduct of research and publicity on behalf of these groups and also the promotion of good relations between them.

Public Relations

An obvious type of recommendation which should take only a short time to implement was the demand for bilingual traffic signs. Three recommendations asked that bilingual traffic signs be used on the highways and in urban streets, especially in areas where there are many French-speaking Canadians, while another specifically recommended that all public signs in Ottawa should be displayed in both languages. Three others thought that perhaps the international traffic sign system might be implemented more easily. Another recommendation urged that the material published for use in the tourist industry should be bilingual. Along the same lines, a recommendation which was originally filed with the Civil Service recommendations, urged that the federal government "donne un aspect bilingue au pays...", for instance, by erecting bilingual signs and notices on and in its buildings all across Canada.

Public Service and Private Organizations

The short-term recommendations which related to the linguistic state of the civil service were at times concerned with the provincial civil service and at times with the federal civil service. On still other occasions, the recommendations were of a generality which could be applied to the civil services at all levels, including the municipal level.

In any case, the area of the civil service, at all levels, was one which provoked a considerable number of recommendations. One type which has been included here was the demand that both the federal and the Ontario governments issue documents and publications of all sorts in both languages. Four of the six recommendations in this category were aimed directly at the government of Ontario. The basic demand of these recommendations was that the French minorities in the other provinces, and especially in Ontario, should have the same rights in this respect as the English minority in Quebec. Two other more general recommendations requested that all governmental forms and publications be issued simultaneously in both languages, and that civil servants be allowed to exchange reports between themselves or other citizens in the national language of their choice.

A similar type of recommendation asked that it be ensured that applicants for positions in the Civil Service, and in particular the federal civil service, be interviewed and examined in the language of their choice, English or French. Another recommendation urged that this same policy be applied in

private bureaucracies. Some recommendations, looking at a different aspect of this problem, complained that, although French Canadian applicants for jobs are given examinations in French, these examinations were simply translations of the English text and were therefore not in any way connected with the French Canadian system of education and way of thinking. They asked that this state of affairs be changed, and that French Canadian candidates be presented with examinations formulated originally in the French language.

Another common topic in this general category concerned the encouragement of bilingualism within the civil services and in private industry. Because programmes of language training already exist to some degree, most of the recommendations referred to the extent of the encouragement of bilingualism and concentrated on the mechanics and efficacy of the language classes. The general opinion was that these courses were not as effectively managed as they might be.

In the field of recruitment to the civil service and promotion within it, there were many recommendations which proposed that bilingualism be demanded for all posts. Included in this report, however, are only those more moderate proposals that bilingualism in the two official languages be seriously considered as an important factor in the recruitment and promotion processes, all other factors presumably being equal. One recommendation here believed that the application of this policy was only necessary when the position to be filled either involved considerable contact with the public or existed in an area where

a large proportion of the population spoke the second official language.

Two final recommendations under this heading are discussed together simply for the sake of convenience, fitting as they do only into categories of their own. The first one was a rather specific complaint that the publicity propagated abroad by the federal and provincial governments ignores the bilingual and bicultural nature of Canada. It was suggested that this be rectified immediately. The second recommendation was a very general one which proposed that every Canadian in a position of authority, either in the public or private sector, be encouraged to reflect seriously on his personal responsibility in the development of Canadian unity.

This sentiment was echoed in the final recommendation to be discussed in this report, a recommendation which called for "...a National Declaration of Purpose, endorsed by the Federal government and by all the provinces, affirming the binational character of our country...It could also serve as an expression of the rights and ideals shared by all Canadians, new and old...". There is, of course, no reason why such a declaration should not originate in Ontario and why it should not be endorsed or even introduced by the Government of Ontario.

B: Briefs Originating in Quebec

The purpose of this section is similar to that of the preceding one: to supplement the report already written on the recommendations which were compiled from the briefs emanating from the province of Quebec, and which were discussed earlier on the basis of subject matter. The following account will discuss some of these recommendations as they were classified on the basis of the length of time needed for their implementation. Specifically, what will be discussed here will be those recommendations which could be implemented almost immediately, that is, in a year or less. They will be presented under headings similar to those of the original analysis. It should be remembered, however, that these recommendations are from associations situated geographically in the province of Quebec, and will thus not always be directly concerned with the actions of the Ontario government. Recommendations relating more to the actions of the federal government or the government of Quebec have been included in any case on the grounds that the Ontario government can choose to make them relevant in Ontario if it so wishes.

Education

One common demand in the general field of education was for the strict equality of all schools in the distribution of public financial support. The basis of this demand was the contention that separate, or French, schools receive less of this financial support than the public or English schools. It

was recommended that all schools receive sums which are based equally on the number of pupils enrolled in the schools. One other recommendation under this heading requested that provincial departments of education consider "financial incentives for bilingual staff".

In the university area of the field of education, most of the recommendations were based on the opinion that the universities have a leading role to play in the development of Canadian unity. The short-term recommendations included suggestions for the establishment of a French Canadian corner in the university library or the students' union; literary exchanges between French and English universities; co-operation between French and English university staffs on the establishment and running of courses; the institution of courses given in both official languages, French and English and of advanced French conversational courses. It was also recommended that students studying in their second language be allowed to write their examination and term papers in their mother tongue, English or French. A final recommendation on this subject suggested that, until such time as French language higher educational institutions have been established in provinces such as Ontario, with large French Canadian minorities, the provincial government give financial aid "to their French-speaking residents who wish to pursue their studies in established French-speaking universities and colleges in Canada".

One educational problem which received considerable attention was that of language teaching. One recommendation in

this area thought that one step in the right direction would be the presentation to pupils of French and English as "the other Canadian languages" rather than as "foreign languages". The other recommendations in effect present the provincial departments of education with an extensive programme of study. Their main interest was in the use of television and other audio-visual aids in the language teaching programme and they suggested that the educational authorities initiate some kind of co-operation with the CBC in order to make better use of such good language teaching television programmes as Chez Helene. Other topics brought forward for the consideration of the provincial departments of education were neighbourhood school exchanges, between schools of either the French or English language, the use of summer camps as a method of teaching the second language and the possibility of forming "special minority language classes within regular schools". It was finally recommended that the government encourage public interest in and support for experimental bilingual schools.

In the field of the teaching of history in Canadian schools, it was first recommended that a special commission be established in order to conduct a study on this very problem. In the meantime, it was suggested, history teachers could be instructed to teach Canadian history in the most objective and tolerant manner possible and that the emphasis be placed on the unifying, rather than the disruptive, facets of Canadian history.

The few recommendations concerned with adult language education advocated that the government give more thought to the

planning of these programmes, while at the same time giving the existing ones, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, more publicity. It was fundamentally recommended here that the general adult public not be neglected in any public bilingualism campaign.

The Quebec recommendations were similar to their Ontario counterparts in that they too included many requests, from all types of organizations, for the establishment and continuation of education exchange programmes. This widespread support and the present existence of organizations designed to implement this type of programme would again seem to indicate that all the recommendations asking for this measure should be classified as short-term recommendations.

Culture

Most of the recommendations under the general area of this heading were comprehensive requests that the government encourage, by whatever means possible, the growth of Canadian cultural activities. One such recommendation, for instance, urged the government to begin a campaign to encourage the public to accept the bilingual and bicultural nature of Canadian society, and, to this end, set up a federal Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Others recommended that the government conduct another campaign to persuade the public to take steps to learn the second language and to become acquainted with the other culture. Methods of achieving this goal included the promotion of travel to all parts of Canada, the promotion of all kinds of exchanges of artistic

groups, and the encouragement of the growth of bicultural groups. "Other" ethnic groups expressed the opinion that their activities should receive as much of this attention and support as the French and English groups. More specific short-term recommendations concentrated on financial and institutional measures. One recommendation, for example, requested that the Canada Council allot a larger proportion of its expenditures to the development of inter-cultural relations, while another suggested that a special bicultural fund be set up to help university students who are studying in their second language. Another recommendation complained that Ukrainian students and professors had not benefited enough from the financial distributions of the Canada Council. The three remaining recommendations were interested in institutional recognition of the need for action to promote the growth of Canadian unity, and suggested, as one put it, "...the establishment of an Inter-Cultural Council, with the participation of representatives of two basic groups in Canada, as well as other ethnic groups, such councils to be established both on the federal and provincial level."

With respect to the literary aspect of the culture file, two recommendations sought to promote national unity by proposing that the Canada Council (or perhaps a similar Ontario body?) give financial support to libraries to enable them to improve and extend their stock of books, records and films of the other national culture.

On the subject of a translation service, two recommendations advocated that the government give financial

assistance to professional, scientific and cultural associations in order to provide them with the means to translate textbooks and other relevant publications from one language to the other as well as to have a simultaneous translation system at their national meetings. Other recommendations proposed that the government provide the funds for the translation of the best of the literary efforts of both the French and the English groups so that they might enjoy wider circulation all across Canada.

The mass media, along with the universities, were generally looked upon as having an important role to play in the promotion of Canadian unity. One common piece of advice was that all the mass media, but particularly the newspapers, should be encouraged to be more impartial and objective in their coverage of current national affairs. It was also suggested that the mass media should attempt to make the various regions of Canada better known to each other, perhaps, as was mentioned by one recommendation, by having guest editorials and exchanges of articles and programmes, or as was suggested by another, by the practice of including phrases from the second language in programmes presented mostly in the other. The three recommendations which were interested in the productions of the National Film Board urged that the films receive wider publicity and distribution all across Canada. In addition, one of these recommendations thought that it would be a good idea if some of the NFB French productions were shown in larger centres outside Quebec, particularly if there existed in these centres French-speaking minorities.

Bureaucracies - private and public

Concerning the role of private business and industry in the development of Canadian unity, all the recommendations generally agreed that this role was an important one. The short-term recommendations included demands that businesses with national markets should take steps immediately to serve a customer in the language of his choice. More specifically, the recommendations in this area asked that "Montreal hotel owners create and maintain a French atmosphere" and that articles produced in Canada for export should bear the mark "fait au Canada" as well as "make in Canada". Another aspect which was mentioned by the Quebec briefs was the position of French-speaking Canadians in national organizations and businesses. A group of French-speaking medical doctors, for example, requested a simultaneous translation system and bilingual copies of the proceedings at national meetings of Canadian doctors. Another recommendation supported this request in a more general manner, while two others urged that businesses with any number of French-speaking Canadians on their staff should take steps to construct a bilingual communications system if such a system did not already exist. Another series of recommendations thought that private businesses should be encouraged to realize the value of running language instruction courses for their staffs, particularly if the company has a market in the province of Quebec. The idea of an exchange programme was even evident in this field; a number of recommendations thought that the transfer of executives from English to French Canada and vice versa

could do much to contribute to Canadian unity. These recommendations, however, also recognized the difficulties involved in sending French Canadian personnel to English areas of Canada, and suggested that the government could encourage companies to make better provisions for the education of the children involved. It was proposed, for instance, that businesses could be encouraged to give financial support to private French schools outside the province of Quebec.

The topic of the civil service, both federal and provincial, was one which attracted considerable attention in the Quebec recommendations, many of which could be classified as short-term recommendations. Some of these were aimed at the provincial level of government, and others at the federal level, and others were general enough to be applied to any level. One policy, requested by a large number of recommendations, concerned the publication of all documents, forms, reports, etc. in both languages. In addition, it was asked that this policy be applied to internal correspondence and reports as well as those destined for public consumption and that, unless a publication could be issued in both languages at once, the publication be delayed until this were possible. Some of the recommendations deplored the use of bad translations in the publication of government documents and hoped that it might be possible in the near future for each document or report to be drafted in both languages. Another similar recommendation was that all federal buildings and property should have bilingual signs, both within and without. Finally, it was recommended that the federal Translation Bureau

be given a status similar to that of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In the field of recruitment to the federal civil service, the recommendations concentrated mostly on the state of the examining and interviewing procedures of the recruitment process. Again, the recommendations complained of French examinations which were direct translations of the English originals, and demanded that French-speaking candidates for positions in the civil service be presented with examinations originally drawn up in the French language and thus reflecting the French Canadian culture. Similarly, it was urged that the candidate be permitted to choose the language in which his interview would be conducted. With respect to bilingualism as a prerequisite of employment with the government, the recommendations which have been included here were of the opinion that bilingualism in the two official languages should be considered as an important, but not overriding, qualification for government employment, depending on the duties of the various positions.

The importance of the institution of language instruction courses for civil servants was realized in the Quebec briefs as it was in those from Ontario, and it was in this area of the civil service file that the responsibility of the provincial civil services was specifically mentioned. The short term recommendations in this field urged that the existing course be intensified and made easier for civil servants to take and that new courses, on the bicultural nature of Canada, be set in operation as soon as possible. A few other recommendations were

of the opinion that the improvement of French-English relations in Canada lay not only partially in the establishment of language courses for civil servants, but also partially in a series of exchange programmes of civil servants, a programme which would embrace not only provincial-provincial but also federal-provincial exchanges.

The final group of recommendations to be discussed under the civil service heading concerned the conduct of Canada's foreign relations. One recommendation complained that Canada was not presented to the rest of the world as a bilingual and bicultural nation, and requested that this policy be changed immediately. It was also recommended by another group that the federal government take the bicultural nature of Canada into account in its cultural relations with other countries.

